

in Salvador

ns the vote,
S will loseChristian Democrats or
five opposing parties or
right. The right, more or less,
lined up behind the dem-
ocratic figure of Major Roberto
D'Aubuisson, has, however,
already indicated that it
will not accept a Christian Dem-
ocrat victory.Although the United States
deplored the proconsular re-
gime here by Mr D'Aubuisson, its Ambassador
avoided partisan communi-
cation. It was felt that a
victory by the extreme right
would be a disaster. It was
President Reagan's strategy of trying to win
bipartisan support for an
economic and military aid to El
Salvador. The threat posed by
Guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.The guerrillas might
come a right-wing government
further destabilization of
the country. The right have
decided to clear the political
centre around those who
they have persistently called
"hangmen" of the national
communism. Of course, such
threats are serious.But growing anti-
indicates that the
want to avoid providing
a platform for the right
activities. Options are
already limited as
shown in the number
of the right-wing
opposition to the
left-wing candidates.
The right, which
obliged to come out
without a candidate
in the election, is
likely to be the
most successful in
the election.

Back page

No 61,194

THE TIMES



MONDAY MARCH 29 1982

Price twenty pence

Fire brigade safety call after deaths

Changes in training and operational procedures have been ordered by the London Fire Brigade after the exposure of deficiencies by official reports into the deaths of two firemen last year. One of the reports comments on hasty improvisations by men working to their limits, unsure handling by some officers and 40 different (*prima facie*) lapses from brigade fire fighting orders. Page 3

Opec threat to oil supplies

Western oil companies were last night maintaining a diplomatic silence over an Opec warning that the companies either restore their lifting of crude oil from Nigeria or face cuts in supplies. The Opec move to hold the slide in Nigerian oil prices was described as "nearly as serious since the Arab oil embargo of 1973". Back page

Well-wisher pays costs

An anonymous well-wisher has paid most of Mrs Mary Whitehouse's £20,000 legal costs in her case against the National Theatre's play "The Romans in Britain". Mrs Whitehouse, aged 72, dropped her prosecution earlier this month.

Israel defies world opinion

The Israeli Government has defined international criticism of its new security measures in the occupied West Bank with a declaration that "the policy in Judea, Samaria and Gaza will continue without demur". Page 4

China jails editor

A Chinese newspaper editor has been jailed for five years for leaking state secrets to foreigners. Official warnings to people to beware of spies among the foreign community, has cast a shadow over the work of foreign correspondents. Page 5

Walton surprise on television

Sir William Walton, the elder statesman of British music has made an unexpected television appearance on the eve of his 80th birthday. He was in London to hear a televised concert featuring his Viola Concerto. Page 6

Manpower may lose TUC team

TUC leaders may give up their three seats on the Manpower Services Commission over the Government's plan to cope with rising youth unemployment by making all school leavers aged 16 "trainees" with a £25 a week allowance. Page 6

Spitfire lost with pilot

Captain Jack Malloch, a prominent Zimbabwean businessman and wartime flying ace, was killed when a Spitfire Mark 22 he was piloting crashed during a filming session at Goromoni, east of Salisbury. The cause of the crash was not known.

Shuttle due this evening

The space shuttle Columbia is due to land in New Mexico at 20.27 GMT today barring dust storms or a last-minute hitch. NASA officials said the mission had been a complete success. Page 4

Sport violence

Hooliganism on the field will only cause hooliganism on the terraces, Mr Walker Johnson, Labour MP for Derby, South, said after clashes in the Rotherham v QPR match. Page 13

Leader page 7
Letters: On UK energy, from Professor Ian Fells; cable TV, from Dr A. Demopoulos, and others.

Leading articles: Central America: The Falklands Features, pages 5 and 6. The RAF's vulnerability gap, by Henry Stanhope; Cynthia Kee on the influence of child psychologist Melaine Klein; Gore Vidal takes to the campaign trail. The Times Profile of Sir William Watson at 80. Obituary, page 8
Mr F. E. Halliday

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Secret strike ballots threatened by Tebbit

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is seriously considering changes to its Employment Bill now going through Parliament to compel trade unions to hold secret strike ballots. Hold

"I have not yet been persuaded that we should do, on the other hand, how can I be persuaded finally before I have heard all the arguments?"

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Conservative Central Council in Harrogate yesterday that there were "nasty creatures" in the labour movement and it was the Government's task to stamp on them.

Amendments providing for compulsory secret ballots in trade union affairs have already been tabled by three Conservative backbenchers on the committee examining the Bill, and the Employment Secretary said he was listening very carefully to what they were saying.

Mr Tebbit said: "The public will not indefinitely tolerate the sort of goings on which we see on our television screen of the way strike meetings are held. You do not know who is there and who is not."

"In some cases, there is no protection against outsiders coming in to vote, or indeed to intimidate — things of that sort which are thoroughly disgraceful."

In the first instance, it was up to union members themselves to try to reform their unions from inside, he argued. "Some have been reformed while others are still a disgrace. I have not given up hope that we can make more progress on that basis, but I have considerable hesitations about introducing a law which could be deliberately defied by trade unions."

"Having said that, I am still listening very carefully indeed to what some of my

best friends say."

Shore blames party not policies

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The electorate would not listen to the Labour Party until its commitment to democratic methods and ends was made plain, Mr Peter Shore said yesterday. In the strongest of several self-critical weekend speeches by Labour's parliamentary leaders, analysing the party's failure in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election last week, Mr Shore called on the party to pull itself together.

The Hillhead result offered no crumb of comfort for Labour, which had made a maximum effort and been repulsed: they must not explain away the defeat but urgently call for a liberation struggle.

Mr Shore derided the perception of class relationships of too many in the party, who saw Britain as having a structure in which the majority was still denied all rights, oppressed by a nearly omnipotent ruling class and awaiting only the call for a liberation struggle.

That was a picture closer to the 1840s or even the 1920s than to the Britain of today, in spite of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and those who held such a view directed their rhetoric to a rapidly diminishing traditional working class. The missed altogether was the vast changes in occupation since the Second World War, and the whole achievement of organized labour and of Labour governments since the war in improving the conditions of life for individuals.

Mr Shore turned to Mr Wedgwood Benn's defence of the place of Marxism in the Labour Party. He accepted that Marxist thought had had an important place in the party. But Marxism had never been acceptable to democratic socialism in Britain. It was Marxism-Leninism, the theory of an elite vanguard party, a totalitarian party designed to impose the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Rebutting arguments used repeatedly by members of the Trotskyite Militant Tendency, and most notably in a speech this month by Mr Pat Wall, who is seeking nomination as Labour parliamentary candidate for Bradford North, Mr Shore said that those who claimed that any socialist government would face violent counter-revolution knew nothing of the history of this country, had no respect for the mass of its citizens, were openly contemptuous of political democracy and had no place inside the Labour Party.

Quoting a recent speech of Mr Benn, he added: "Those who say that they are prepared to tolerate within the Labour Party the followers of Leon Trotsky simply do not understand what the difference between Marxism and Marxism-Leninism really is."

The party's root problem, Mr Shore said, was that they were simply not addressing effectively the majority of the British people, and the capacity to enthuse an ever decreasing minority of the electorate was no substitute

for persuading the slightly sceptical majority to vote Labour. The party had a blurred and inaccurate picture of contemporary Britain which had given rise to "the cult of confrontation" and the revival of old-hat Marxism.

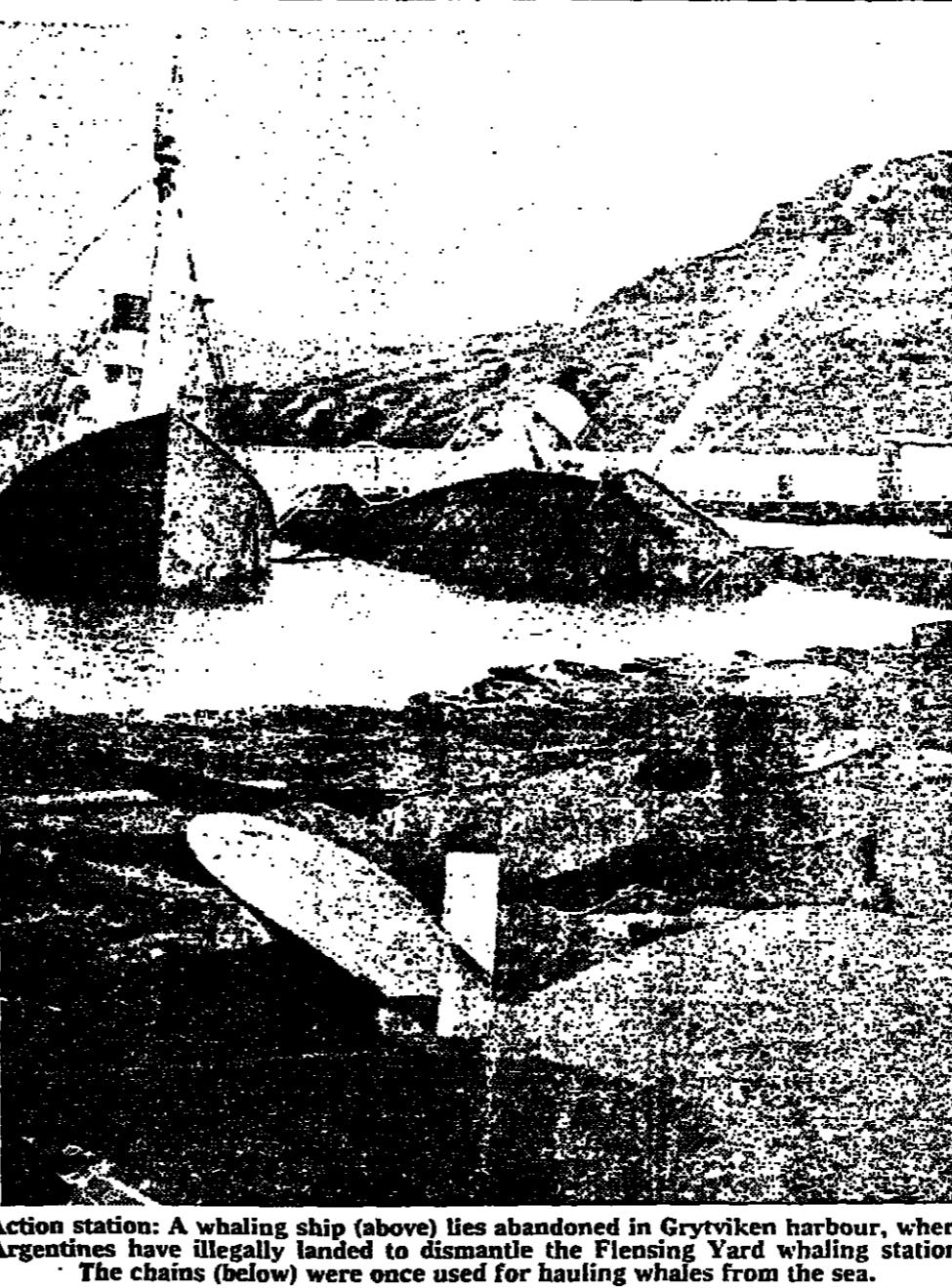
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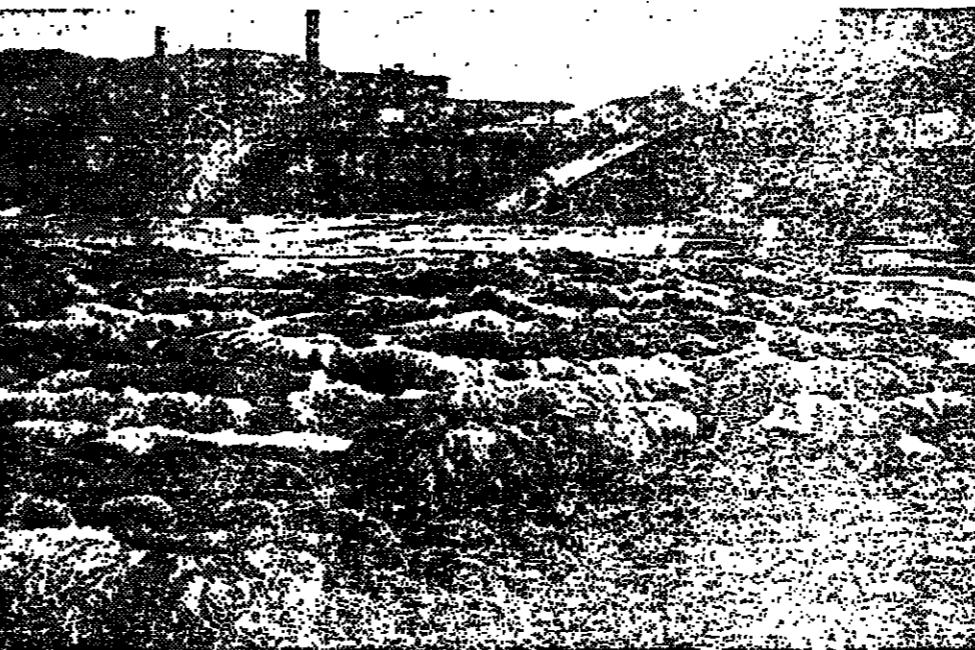
Mr Michael le Cornu, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the strikers could not have been responsible. "We do not approve of this action in any way whatsoever," he said. "It could have been done to discredit our dispute."

An airline spokesman said: "It must have been sabotage." Five of the vehicles were still out of service yesterday but the loss of the vehicles was said to have caused only "minor problems".

The vehicles are currently being driven by airline management volunteers and



Action station: A whaling ship (above) lies abandoned in Grytviken harbour, where Argentines have illegally landed to dismantle the Flensing Yard whaling station. The chains (below) were once used for hauling whales from the sea.



Falklands tension grows

By Our Foreign Staff

The Ministry of Defence disclosed last night that three Argentine vessels were known to be in the area of South Georgia, the Falkland Islands dependency where a group of Argentines had

illegally landed. The vessels were described as a patrol ship and two missile-carrying corvettes, but no official confirmation was available on reports that two Argentine destroyers had also headed into the south Atlantic.

The Foreign Office said that diplomatic exchanges were continuing in an effort to resolve the crisis. The

vessel's position, but she was certainly not within sight of the Royal Navy patrol ship, HMS Endurance, which was within easy reach.

Endurance would be able to put a party of marines ashore on South Georgia to protect the Argentine.

The British Ministry of Defence said that it had no exact confirmation of the

emphasis was very much on diplomacy. It was pointed out that the Endurance would be aware of the diplomatic efforts being made.

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Although El Salvador's tradition of electoral fraud has made it difficult to predict the outcome of today's vote, analysts here suggested that a big turnout favoured the Christian Democrats who won last presidential election, held in 1972, only to have victory snatched away from them by military.

The Christian

main rival is the National Republican Alliance (ARENA), headed by the demagogic and violent figure of Major Roberto D'Aubuisson.

If ARENA comes first, but without an overall majority, Major D'Aubuisson is expected to try to form a coalition of other right-wing parties fighting the election with a view to setting up a new Government.

The Joker in the pack is whether the American Embassy can talk the right into accepting that there's no way it can sell such a government.

United States public opinion, without taking the Christian Democrat on board", said an official of Duarte's party, who asked not to be identified but of the violent atmosphere surrounding today's vote.

Anti-American demon-

strations, page 4

Leading article, page 7

GOVA

An exhibition of prints from the first published editions of 'Los Desastres de la Guerra' and 'Los Proverbios'.



Shaikh Mubarak: Attacks foreign intervention

in carefully-hidden caches in the East Ribat district of the island last December — including Israeli-made Uzi sub-machineguns, a heavy machinegun, grenades and explosives were all brought into Bahrain from Iran.

The Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Bahrain, Mr Hassan Shustari, imported dozens of two-way radio sets for the conspirators under cover of diplomatic immunity.

More than 50 Bahraini police uniforms found with the weapons, complete with the Bahraini insignia of crossed swords, were manufactured in Tehran. This was confirmed by the Farsi identification on the back of the "official" police buttons.

The conspirators expected military assistance from Iran within three days of the coup; two battalions of Iranian troops were apparently to be landed in the island by sea. One source suggests that the Iranian Navy's British-built hovercraft was to be used in this operation.

Most of the accused are followers of Hojatoleslam Hadi Modaresi, an Iranian Shia cleric who is a member of the Islamic Republican Party in Tehran, and who lived in exile for three years in Bahrain during the Shah's reign. He was sheltered by Shaikh Isa bin Sultan al-Khalifa, the Bahraini ruler, who did not realize that he was secretly building up a range of contacts in the area.

Hojatoleslam Modaresi is now a focus of dissatisfaction for the Shia Arabs of the Gulf, and broadcasts regularly and angrily to Bahrain over Iranian state radio.

Contended on back page, col 3

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NEWS IN
SUMMARYComputer
setting for
'The Times'

The Times' editorial pages have been entirely set by computer today for the first time. *The Times* is the first broadsheet national daily newspaper to have gone over to computer setting.

The first page was set by computer on March 15, 1981, shortly after the newspaper was bought by Mr Rupert Murdoch. Over the last 12 months an increasing number of pages have gone over to the new process.

Printers feed reporters' copy into a computer which then produces columns of type. They are pasted up and photographed to produce a polymer plate from which a printing plate is made.

Mr Tony Norbury, executive production editor, said yesterday: "It is a considerable achievement to have converted the whole of *The Times* editorial in just over a year without losing an edition".

The classified advertising section of the paper is due for conversion to computer setting by the end of April.

Sons see father
shot in Ulster

Inspector Norman Duddy, aged 45, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was shot dead as he sat in his car with his two teenage sons in Londonderry yesterday a few minutes after they had left church (Our London Correspondent writes).

Mr Duddy was preparing to drive home with his sons from a road alongside the church when two youths drew up on a motorcycle and opened fire. The policeman, from Londonderry, was dead on arrival at hospital. His sons were not hurt.

Hume says Pope
will be safe

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, flew to Rome yesterday for discussions with the Pope about his forthcoming visit to Britain, which is facing growing opposition.

Cardinal Hume said at Heathrow that he did not think the Pope would be in physical danger during his tour.

Bank staff
get 9.5%

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union yesterday announced an arbitration pay award of 9.5 per cent for 2,600 staff of Standard Chartered, the largest independent British overseas bank. The union exercised its unilateral right to go to arbitration after rejecting a "final" offer of 7.25 per cent and is now hoping for an award in double figures for staff at Barclays International, where a 13 per cent claim is the subject of arbitration.

Debrett's to go
before tribunal

Harold Brooks-Baker, former managing director of Debrett's Peerage, is taking Debrett's before an industrial tribunal claiming wrongful dismissal.

He was dismissed by Mr Ian McCorquodale, who was put in as chairman by the London Trust Investment Company when it bought a 75% holding in Debrett's a year ago.

CORRECTION

In the article, "MPs object to blacks' unemployment on March 24, it should have been stated that much of the objection to the code, which was drawn up by the Commission for Racial Equality, centres on the proposal that firms should count the number of black people in their workforces, not appoint a number of them."

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28;	Bahrain BD 0.650;
Belgium B 17.50;	Canada \$2.50;
Cambodia D 1.50;	Chile CLP 150;
Denmark Dkr 7.00;	Egypt L 1.50;
Germany DM 3.50;	Greece Dr 80;
Iceland ISK 100;	Hong Kong HKD 0.500;
Ireland Republic 300;	India Rupee 100;
Jordan LD 0.425;	Kuwait KD 0.600;
Luxembourg L 1.50;	Morocco D 1.50;
Madagascar Esc 75;	Mauritius Rs 1.50;
Mexico Pesos 100;	Netherlands Gld 100;
Norway Kr 100;	Portugal Esc 12;
Oman R 1.00;	Qatar R 1.00;
Pakistan Rs 12;	Romania Leu 1.50;
Singapore S\$ 1.50;	Spain Pes 125;
Sweden Kr 8.00;	Switzerland SFr 1.50;
USA \$1.50;	UAE Dir 7.00;
Yugoslavia Din 50;	

TUC team may
quit manpower
body as protest

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders may quit their three seats on the Manpower Services Commission in protest at the "reactionary" policies sought by the Government to cope with rising youth unemployment.

Resignation is understood to be under active consideration by Mr Ken Baker, national officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphic and Allied Trades, and Mr Ken Graham, assistant general secretary of the TUC.

Ministers will run into difficulties implementing such a scheme in those industries — such as engineering — that already have apprenticeship schemes paying young people considerably more than this rate, and in traditionally low-paid jobs in service and catering trades where wage rates are statutorily protected by the Wages Councils.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, complained at the time that the Government could not abolish wages councils before 1985 because the United Kingdom is bound by an International Labour Organization convention to retain statutory protection for the low paid.

He told the Conservative Central Council meeting in Harrogate: "These councils are composed of representatives of employers, employees and independents and in the majority of cases the award is unanimous."

Quitting has been considered previously by the TUC team, but it has always been rejected on the ground that the unions had a job to do for the unemployed. Now, however, it is being strongly argued that the credibility of the TUC would be undermined if the unions were party to Cabinet plans to create what is seen as "a pool of cheap youth labour".

Two more
weeks for
rail inquiry

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Lord McCarthy's investigation into the British Rail "flexible rostering" dispute is expected to take another two weeks, and may then come down in favour of keeping the footplatemen's 63-year-old agreement on the eight-hour working day.

Mr Clifford Rose, British Rail board member for industrial relations, said that if the tribunal then backs the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef): "We are in a mess".

The Railway Staffs National Tribunal, chaired by Lord McCarthy, meets again this morning to consider detailed answers from BR management to questions about the new system of working proposed for train drivers.

The tribunal is then likely to visit several locomotive running depots before giving a final verdict on British Rail's proposal to abolish the eight-hour day in favour of flexible hours ranging from seven to nine per shift.

That process could take up to two weeks, and Mr Rose calculated yesterday that the McCarthy report would not be ready before Easter. He remained sanguine that BR's arguments would win over the tribunal.

"We are confident we have made a case, and Lord McCarthy will have a hell of a job to come down against us," he said. "I have every confidence in the case, and that at the end of the day the tribunal will see the logic of it."

But at the weekend Mr Ray Buckley's Aslef general secretary, expressed hope that Lord McCarthy would find in favour of the unions for the third successive time by recommending that the train drivers should keep their working agreements, perhaps with some flexibility within the eight-hour day.

Such a formula would enable BR to save some face, but it would effectively be a defeat for Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, and for the much larger and more militant National Union of Railwaysmen, which has accepted flexible rostering for guards.

Slimmers to
hear case
for butter

By our Medical
correspondent

As the butter versus margarine war intensifies, the Butter Information Council has said it plans to begin a magazine advertising campaign in late May and to increase television time before then. The campaign is designed to counter the widely-held belief that margarine, rather than butter, aids slimmers.

Mr James Morton, the council's chairman, said: "I am amazed that intelligent, educated people think that margarine is a better product for slimmers. It is just not true and cannot be true scientifically for margarine and butter, both being fats, have the same number of calories per ounce."

The campaign will not venture into the vexed question of coronary heart disease and its relation to unsaturated fats, or into the possible risks of malignant disease being caused by a diet very high in poly-unsaturated fats.

Medical reports, including one from the World Health Organisation, are expected soon to recommend a decrease in consumption of saturated fats, but there is caution about advocating any increase in taking poly-unsaturated fats as they have been implicated by circumstantial evidence in an increase in other diseases, particularly malignant disease of the large bowel.

It is believed that schools should be provided with sufficient teaching staff to be able to treat midday supervision like a normal class; but that would cost money. Alternatively, a continental school day could be introduced, starting earlier and going through without a midday break until 1.30 or 2pm.

Eleven hundred teachers

in Lincolnshire are to continue their industrial action today despite a return to normal working at national level (Our Peterborough Correspondent writes). They are members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Speaking at the annual conference of the SHA in Exeter, Mr Geoffrey Goodall, president of the association, which represents two thirds of all secondary heads, said that the 1986 agreement on lunchtime supervision had become even more rickety with each bout of industrial action or spending cut.

The head is left alone holding the baby, or babies, sometimes in siege conditions on several sites", he said.

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Science report Galaxies which lead to oblivion

By The Staff of "Nature". Galaxies, those "islands" in the universe, as the late Sir James Jeans once called them, come in many shapes and sizes. Stars cluster in islands, with vast spaces between one island and the next.

The contemplation of them, in their slow drift away from one another in the expansion of the universe, is said to have led Sir James to religion.

Nowadays evidence is accumulating that these islands are even more spectacular than Sir James imagined: at the center of each may be a massive compact object which steadily swallows matter into oblivion.

The latest evidence comes from the close observation of a Seyfert galaxy. Such galaxies are very bright, hot nuclei, and are in many ways similar to quasars — which are themselves probably early-stage fact, old quasars because they are easier to observe.

The Seyfert was observed with a technique called "speckle interferometry" by a group from the University of Manchester, the National Radio Astronomy Laboratories (Jodrell Bank), and Imperial College, London, using the Anglo-Australian Telescope at Siding Spring, New South Wales. Speckle interferometry is a clever trick which enables astronomers to get around the twinkling of starlight, which normally smears the image of a star or galaxy so eliminating fine detail. Twinkling is caused by the motion of the Earth's atmosphere, which bends and moves in the starlight.

However the motions are fairly slow, so if a picture can be taken fast enough, it can be recorded without noise. NGC1068 is not bright enough for that but it is bright enough to allow at least two particles of light photons to enter the telescope at that time. With an electronic detector that will record the arrival and initial position of single photons, and a computer to add up all such photon pairs, an unsupervised image can be built up.

Even so, a fairly bright source, a galaxy, some 500 million light years away, can be resolved into a single point, and a computer to add up all such photon pairs, an unsupervised image can be built up.

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In this way, the group managed to observe detail in Seyfert galaxies, some 50 times finer than would otherwise be possible.

The results show that,

galaxies are an extreme

compact nucleus, less than six light years across, and in memory of the foundation stone of access to the countryside. Mr. Bernard Rothman, now aged 70, was a leader of the protest and received four months in prison for his trouble after the trespassers clashed with gamekeepers and police guard the private grouse moor.

Mr. Rothman, a communist and still a keen rambler of open spaces, has been one of the original 400 who defied the law and run up against him.

He said, Derbyshire, on April 24 for a mass ramble on to the moors where a plaque will be unveiled.

He recalled that 50 years ago, the finest rambling country was out of bounds because a few individuals wanted to shoot there for 10 days a year. "Our united action won the day and helped to force the landowners to negotiate," he said.

The trespass came after

years of fruitless effort by rambling organizations opposed to direct action. The police attempted to serve an injunction on Mr. Rothman restraining him from holding a meeting in Hayfield, but he evaded them on his bicycle.

The handful of gamekeepers could not prevent the massed ramblers reaching the plateau of Kinder Scout where they met fellow ramblers from Sheffield and Stockport. On their return they were met by police and six were arrested.

Mr. Rothman recalled that at the trial in Derby they were given a total of 17 months' imprisonment for riotously assembling to disturb the public. The jury, he said, had a strong look of country gentlemen.

Mr. Rothman insists that even today no one should be complacent about country side access. The battle, he says, is not yet won.

Many areas of the Peak District, Wales and Scotland have no legal public access.

Rights of way are obliterated or blocked by landowners and more than 1,000 square miles are held by the Ministry of Defence.

Red Rose, the left-wing walking and climbing club which is helping to organize the commemoration, added: "Walkers must be vigilant about their rights. With more leisure time for many, and increasing unemployment, pressure on our open spaces will get worse and the new Wildlife and Countryside Bill has not helped the position."

Public interest in the celebration has exceeded Mr. Rothman's hopes. Between 5,000 and 6,000 ramblers are expected to turn out. Television and radio programmes are in preparation and there is evidence to show that although the trespassers have been found guilty of illegal over-spending in the 1920s.

Emotional precedents include the Poplar case in which George Lansbury and other East End socialists were found guilty of illegal over-spending in the 1920s.

Training change ordered after firemen's deaths

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The London Fire Brigade has ordered changes in its training and operational procedures in the light of deficiencies exposed by official reports into the deaths of two firemen last year.

The Home Office is also likely to come under renewed pressure to make breathing apparatus mandatory for every fireman entering a burning building following the death of Fireman Anthony Marshall, aged 26, who was killed in the blaze, which destroyed Woolworth's in Wimbledon, south London, on April 30 last year.

But the confidential report into his death and that of Fireman Barry Trussell, who died after fighting a fire at Tooting Hospital three days earlier also highlights what experts believe are common breaches of fire service regulations which might have saved the two men. The report details a catalogue of hasty improvisations by men working their physical limits, unsure handling by some officers in charge of individual crews, confusion among senior officers about their own roles at the fire and as many as 40 different prima facie lapses from brigade fire fighting orders.

Fireman Marshall died on his own after being allowed to enter the burning store without breathing apparatus to take a rope to two colleagues on the second floor. He was not reported missing until one hour and 11 minutes after he had last been seen by another fireman.

Fireman Trussell, who was wearing breathing apparatus, was killed in a smoke-filled store cabin containing 11 cylinders of oxygen, nitrogen and compressed air. Robert Luker, his colleague, heard a loud hissing and shouted to Mr. Trussell to get out before he was driven out himself with bad burns on his hands and neck.

In spite of his injuries Mr. Luker went back into the store to try to find Mr. Trussell before he was taken to the casualty department. Neither of the two men were wearing anti-flash protective clothing, which is laid down as compulsory in Brigade Operational Note 6 for fires

in which cylinders are involved.

The reports do nothing to diminish the London Fire Brigade's reputation for outstanding bravery. According to the Fire Brigades Union, however, they raise serious questions about whether firemen are being put to unnecessary risk, especially where the lives of the public are not in danger.

Martin Gosnell, a Woolworth employee, who started the fire, was convicted of the manslaughter of Mr. Marshall at the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court in December. During his summing up Mr. Justice Tudor Price commented that: "A fireman should not have been sent in without breathing apparatus. He should not have gone as far as he did and he should not have been left alone. Had he been realized that he had not come out he might have been recovered sooner."

The brigade's report on the Wimbledon fire also notes that nominal roll boards, used to log which fireman is riding on which fire engine, were not used at any time for a roll call and were in any case incorrectly made out. And of the nine breathing apparatus sets held at the Wimbledon fire station there were records of only three having been given the daily check required by brigade orders.

The report also said that nominated safety officers at the fire were "engaged in command duties and fire-fighting instead of sticking to their own specific tasks."

The Fire Brigades Union believes that many of the failures in both fires are repeated almost every day in the country's 63 brigades. The Health and Safety Executive declined a union request to prosecute the Greater London Council under the 1974 Health and Safety Act over the Wimbledon fire, which at its height involved 25 fire engines. Mr. Dennis Willmott, the brigade's deputy chief officer, emphasized yesterday that nearly all the errors during the two fatal fires last year had been shown to arise from crews not observing procedures.

Mr. Michael Frodman, FBU national officer responsible for safety, yesterday blamed "economic cuts and employers' attitudes to health and safety" for the "severe problems that exist in the fire service throughout Britain."

Mr. John Morley, director of Brighton Pavilion, surveying a fibre-glass minaret that has been removed from the building. The pavilion is being stripped of its fibre-glass minarets, not entirely faithful reproductions of John Nash's stone originals which decay made dangerous (Robin Young writes).

The four largest, which were over the banqueting room at the south end of the building now make a surrealistic sight in the builders' yard where they await possible buyers in company with a solitary palm survivor from the ornamental garden.

The fibre-glass has not weathered as well as was hoped. It has faded so that it now resembles concrete rather than stone. It was also causing leaks. Mr. Moley says all 16 minarets will eventually come down. He is open to offers, and even the architect in charge of the reconstruction has already expressed an interest in buying.

Barrow welcomes Trident

From John Chartres, Barrow-in-Furness

Barrovians, the 60,000-odd inhabitants of a town often regarded as an outpost of British industry, have cautiously welcomed the probability that the Vickers shipyard will get the first contract to build four Trident submarine hulls.

"It is a fact that the expertise and products exist to eliminate the major head problems of the Third World. Smallpox, cholera, tuberculosis and other ailments can be dealt with but the drug firms put profits above the basic need for health protection," he said.

He said that the British drug industry was trying to get the patent life of new drugs in Britain extended from 20 to 25 years. During that period, companies charged exceptionally high prices for their drugs because no one else could make them.

Mr. Stuart Holland, Labour MP for Vauxhall, told the conference on how to control the drug companies that he would like to see a future Labour government set up a National Health Corporation, which would produce drugs and equipment for the health service. He would also like to see greater control over the remaining companies.

That gives some comfort to local trade union leaders and to Mr. Albert Booth, Labour MP for the constituency, whose natural instincts are anti-nuclear. Their dilemma is that 13,000 of their members and constituents work in the Vickers yard, heavily committed for many years to warship and especially submarine building. The Barrow Shipbuilding

Company, earlier known as Naval Construction and Armaments Company and later as Vickers, built the world's first successful submarine for a Mr Thorsten Nordenfelt, a Swedish industrialist, international arms supplier and a director of the original company, in 1884.

In 1901 the Navy's first submarine, Holland No. 1, was built at Barrow. The company has built 300 submarines since, and hundreds of warships.

At present the yard is two thirds of the way through a continuous programme for the Navy's nuclear-powered Type 2400 submarines.

A project for an unlimited number of diesel-electric powered Type 2400 submarines is at the design stage.

Vickers hope to sell them to the Navy to replace the obsolescent fleet of "Oberon" class conventionally powered submarines.

The Trident project may speed plans to build a covered submarine yard, at an estimated cost of between £100m and £200m. A decision is awaited from the Department of Industry, the Ministry of Defence and British Shipyards, but if it goes ahead it will create about 700 jobs for at least five years.

Mr. Booth's first comment on the Trident 2 decision was that it amounted to "bad news" for his constituency. More jobs might have been created under the earlier Trident 1 programme, and the building of the Trident hulls might interfere with the hunter-killer vessels' programme.

Vickers dispute that. They say they have ample facilities to cope with Trident, the hunter-killer programme, and as many non-nuclear-powered Type 2400s as they can get orders for.

Local trade union leaders have not supported a call at last week's Scottish Labour Party conference for industrial action and civil disobedience in Barrow against Trident.

Mr. David Mackenzie, local secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, told *The Times* that he and other trade unionists had to face the fact that Barrow depended upon the building of warships and other weapons.

Provincial Building Society

Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers and Investors

Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers

Provincial Building Society hereby gives notices that the rates of interest applicable to existing mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance are to be reduced by 1.50% with effect from 1st April 1982.

Where a mortgage deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to effective then the same period of notice shall apply to the implementation of this reduction and will commence on 1st April 1982.

For the purposes of this notice an outstanding offer of advance means an offer of advance of further advance dated prior to 31st March 1982.

The new rate of interest and revised repayment figure applicable to an existing mortgage and all outstanding offers completed on or before 31st March 1982 will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1983.

Any borrower suffering hardship and requiring an earlier review of a repayment figure should communicate with the Society.

Where an outstanding offer of advance has not been taken up by 31st March 1982 the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.

Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the Branch of the Society which issued the offer of advance or the Society's Head Office.

In Option Mortgage cases the appropriate subsidy will apply:

Notice to Investors

Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments will be reduced by 1.00% per annum with effect from 1st April 1982.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

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Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1KL Telephone: 0274 25544. Over 210 branches throughout the UK.



Minarets await a new home

Scarmen calls for spirit of conciliation

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarmen told community relations councils on Saturday that their job was to conciliate and to bind wounds, not to "stick the dagger into the body politic or, if the dagger is there, to work it into the wound".

He told a special conference of community relations councils in London, organized by the National Association of Community Relations Councils on issues arising out of his report into the Brixton riots, that the ultimate objective of councils should be to help us in this island to achieve and maintain one system of law".

Lord Scarmen, who was clearly addressing Britain's 100 community relations councils about their role in mending the wounds left by last year's rioting, said he was troubled about the national standing of the councils.

Lord Scarmen, as many have done before him, advised community relations councils not to become merely spokesmen for particular groups but to be prepared to speak to them as well. They had to bridge the generation gap and involve the young so that they are not lost to the old British strategy of rioting.

Lord Scarmen said the police had to be accountable and they should consult before mounting operations against street crime.

It was disclosed on Saturday that Commander Brian Fairbairn, head of L division, which includes Brixton, has agreed to terms of reference for the new police consultative committee in Brixton which say that he will consult the committee on general matters of policing policy and operations.

The terms of reference add: "Save in exceptional cases the commander will give prior notice of his intention to mount major police operations. On those occasions, when circumstances do not permit prior notice to be given, the commander may be required to account retrospectively to the committee for the particular types of operation mounted."

It is understood that Commander Fairbairn did not want the police to be forced to consult on general matters of policing policy and operations, and wanted to keep some discretion.

Lord Scarmen told the community relations council they must ensure the police consultative committees did not become talking shops. "They must be based upon statute," he said. "They must have an independent legal existence arising from an act of Parliament."

"I did think that possibly the whole process of consultation could be tackled by administrative means but the Brixton experience has convinced me that just will not do. The fact that formal liaison broke down in Brixton in 1977-78 played a great part in the failure of the police to appreciate in the early months of 1981 that the situation was so tense that they could not conceivably mount the Swamp 81 operation without local consultation to test the temperature of the water."

CRE 'needs to sharpen impact'

Chief Inspector Leslie Matthews-Straud, aged 48, who was fined £50 by magistrates at Staines, for vandalizing a telephone box outside his home, has been suspended from duty. The officer, who denied the charge, plans to appeal.

Motor cycle training

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents plans to take over motor cycle training following the Royal Automobile Club's decision to end its scheme

Train hits car

A motorist and his wife escaped serious injury on Saturday when their car was hit by a goods train at level crossing at Hemhill, Faversham. Kent Police said Mr. David Forster, aged 31, believed that although the crossing's automatic half barriers were down, the train had already passed.

Talks on contempt law today

An amendment will be discussed in the Lords today to try to change the law on contempt of court after the Harriet Harman case in which the Law Lords ruled that documents read aloud in open court were confidential.

The proposed change in the law, which has been tabled by Lord Gifford and Lady Jeger and is supported by Lord Gardner, the former Labour Lord Chancellor, among others, marks the start of a campaign by the National Council for Civil Liberties for a change. The amendment has the support of such organizations as the TUC, the National Union of Public Employees (NUPU) by paying a supplement not available elsewhere: the total amount of alleged unlawful spending was £550,000. Camden's or rather the Labour majority's case is that the strike happened during the "year of discontent" 1978-79; that it had been singled out for special treatment by NUPU; and the well-being of the borough's inhabitants demanded an early settlement.

The Law Lords ruled three to two that it was contempt of court for a solicitor, in this case Miss Harman, the NCCL's legal officer, to show documents which had been read out in court to a journalist.

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Begin and Sharon defy international criticism

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 28

The Israeli Government today defied international criticism of its new security measures in the occupied West Bank by making a public declaration that the policy in Judea, Samaria and Gaza will continue without demur.

The declaration was issued after a meeting of the Cabinet which was addressed by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, the two members who have provided the driving force behind the struggle against backers of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

After declaring that West Bank and Gaza Arabs who observed the law and kept the peace would have their safety guaranteed and be accorded assistance, the Government added firmly: "No act of violence or disturbances of the peace or order will be tolerated."

During the session, Mr Begin condemned the Peace Now demonstration held last night in Tel Aviv in which about 8,000 Israelis gathered to protest against the harsh tactics being employed in the occupied territories. Political sources said that Mr Begin was particularly infuriated by two slogans shouted at the rally: "Halt the occupation" and "The Golani is Syrian".

The rally was the largest of its kind seen in Israel for many months. At one point an illegal Palestinian flag was raised alongside the star of David and Israeli demonstrators waved banners saying: "Peace not annexation" and "how many years can some people exist before they are allowed to be free?"

Mr Tzali Reshet, one of the founders of Peace Now, told the crowd: "Oppression leads to violence and violence leads to bloodshed. The government must see that a large public is against its oppressive policies."

The demonstration high-

lighted the deep division caused in Israeli society by the West Bank crisis, and today Mr Begin bitterly attacked Labour Knesset members who took part. Meanwhile, in a speech delivered in Ashdod, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, gave a warning against the dangers of turning the West Bank into an Arab ghetto.

Misters also reviewed the danger that the present wave of violent protest will spread from the West Bank and Gaza into Israel proper on Tuesday when the 600,000 Israeli Arabs have been urged to hold a one-day strike against Israeli policies in the occupied territories.

The strike is planned to coincide with the sixth anniversary of Land Day, the occasion when Israeli Arabs commemorate a demonstration against the threatened expropriation of their lands in northern Israel. Sixty Arabs were killed by Israeli security forces in 1976.

Diplomats regard the growing involvement of Israel's Arab minority in the upsurge of Palestinian unrest as a highly significant development. Already, four Arabs in the Israeli town of Nazareth have been injured in violent demonstrations held in solidarity with West Bank Palestinians.

Today's Cabinet session took place against a background of continuing, but diminished, unrest in the West Bank, and further severe Israeli actions against radical leaders. All three elected Arab mayors dismissed from their town halls in recent days have been faced with new restrictions.

These were issued yesterday and affect Mr Karim Khalef, of Ramallah, who has been placed under town arrest in Jericho, after visiting his wife there, and Mr Ibrahim Tawil, who is under house arrest in El-Bireh.

In a message to Palestinians in the occupied territories, quoted by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, he said: "The Palestinian revolution... will not stand idle in face of the criminal persistence in implementing Zionist and imperialist plans against our people in our occupied territory."

"Let the whole world know, and I say it quite clearly, that the situation in the entire area is liable to explode in face of this terrorist occupation and its repressive, fascist methods and Nazi crimes."

Iran claims 8,000 Iraqi dead

Tehran, March 28. — Iraq has lost 33,000 men as prisoners or casualties since Iran launched its offensive last Monday, the daily *Etehad* newspaper reported yesterday.

Iraq took 13,000 prisoners and left 8,000 dead and 12,000 wounded during action west of Shush and Dezful in the oil province of Khuzestan, the newspaper said. It also claimed that Shush, Dezful, Andimech and Haft-Tappeh were now beyond the range of Iraqi fire after the capture of two strategic Iraqi bases, one of which was said to be equipped with ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles threatening the entire region.

The Iraqi news agency said that its forces repulsed a large-scale Iranian offensive in the Dezful and Shush areas early today and quoted an Iraqi military commander as saying that his forces had beaten back enemy troops and had then started to pursue and destroy them. The Iranians suffered heavy casualties and material damage, he said.

Teheran radio today reported that more than 5,000 Iraqi prisoners had been captured during the third phase of the offensive which began at Dawn yesterday; but said that the Iranian Army headquarters had not yet supplied the list of total Iraqi losses since yesterday because the two armies were still fighting.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, who will preside at the summit, has, however, sent a letter to his peers inviting them to face up to the circumstances which have led to the EEC being in a perpetual state of crisis since its creation.

One suggestion in which Mrs Thatcher is expected to take considerable interest is that there should be greater Community interest in co-ordinating high technology research.

Given West German reticence, there is little chance of making any real progress on institutionalizing the EMS and in turn this will make it difficult for the summit to do more than repeat its concern about the continuing high level of American interest rates.

The most fruitful discussions of all are likely to take place on the political cooperation level, when the meeting turns away from the nitty-gritty of Europe's economic problems and the difficulties in the Middle East, Central America, Turkey and Poland.

Despite M. Orto's gloomy paper, it is certain that the jubilee summit will conclude that after 25 years of working rather badly together the Community has become one of the better places on Earth even for the unemployed.

These are: creating an economic climate to attract the unemployed, providing decent economic and commercial relationships with the United States and Japan; and developing the European Monetary System (EMS).

The three subjects are inextricably linked and have formed the basis of a great deal of hollow Community promises and verbiage in the past. Mr Martens hopes that the growing urgency of the situation — European unemployment is, of course, by the time of the Versailles summit, will help to concentrate minds more meaningfully this time.

'Intimidation' on Pretoria jail visit

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 28

Miss Amanda Kitson, the British daughter of Mr David Kitson, who had been in prison in South Africa since 1964 serving a 20 year sentence for sabotage, flew home tonight after being allowed to see and speak to her father, but not to touch him, in his top-security jail in Pretoria.

In a separate development, eight young white South Africans arrested last year under the security laws have been released without charge.

Miss Kitson told a press

Summit will focus on EEC jobless

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 28

The plight of Europe's 10 million unemployed is likely to dominate discussions between the 10 EEC heads of government when they meet here for the Community's silver jubilee summit tomorrow.

The meeting will begin after a series of fine speeches, a good lunch and a round of mutual congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. When it gets down to business, however, it will have to address itself to the most serious economic crisis the Community has ever had to face.

The need to form a common front, especially with the June summit at Versailles involving the United States and Japan, undoubtedly helped to sweep aside very temporarily the bitter dispute over Britain's EEC budget contribution. This subject will certainly be raised by Mrs Thatcher during the course of the meeting, and could well be discussed in the margins, but it will not be allowed to wreck the European solidarity movement at the summit.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, who will preside at the summit, has, however, sent a letter to his peers inviting them to face up to the circumstances which have led to the EEC being in a perpetual state of crisis since its creation.

The letter underlines the fact that the Community has not yet got a real common commercial policy, real monetary solidarity, nor common actions to assure support of industrial potential. He therefore intends to pursue three "grand themes" during the meeting.

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One of the points that Mr Clinton Davis had wanted to raise with the ministers was the possibility of remission for Mr Kitson.

General Horacio Maldonado Schad, one of the three-man junta which seized power last Tuesday, said at the weekend that elections

would be called "as soon as possible".

General Maldonado, who is also Interior Minister, said he had ordered steps to be taken to stop human rights abuses. He also said that the national police under his command had urgent orders to find persons "kidnapped" under the previous administration.

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General Horacio Maldon

This week one of Britain's two Vulcan bomber bases closes: old aircraft are being phased out before new ones are ready to replace them.

Can the RAF shut that open window?

If the Russians were thinking of attacking the West they could do worse than choose the end of this year or the beginning of next when a home-built "window of vulnerability" is opening in the skies above Europe in general and Britain in particular. By then the number of aircraft in the RAF's front line will have fallen by 30 — or by more than 100 when compared with the strengths planned only three years ago.

The cause of the air gap is the RAF's biggest re-equipment programme since the 1930s, which will see the multi-role Tornado replacing, ultimately, five more venerable types. But the reason why the gap is not being plugged in advance is largely financial.

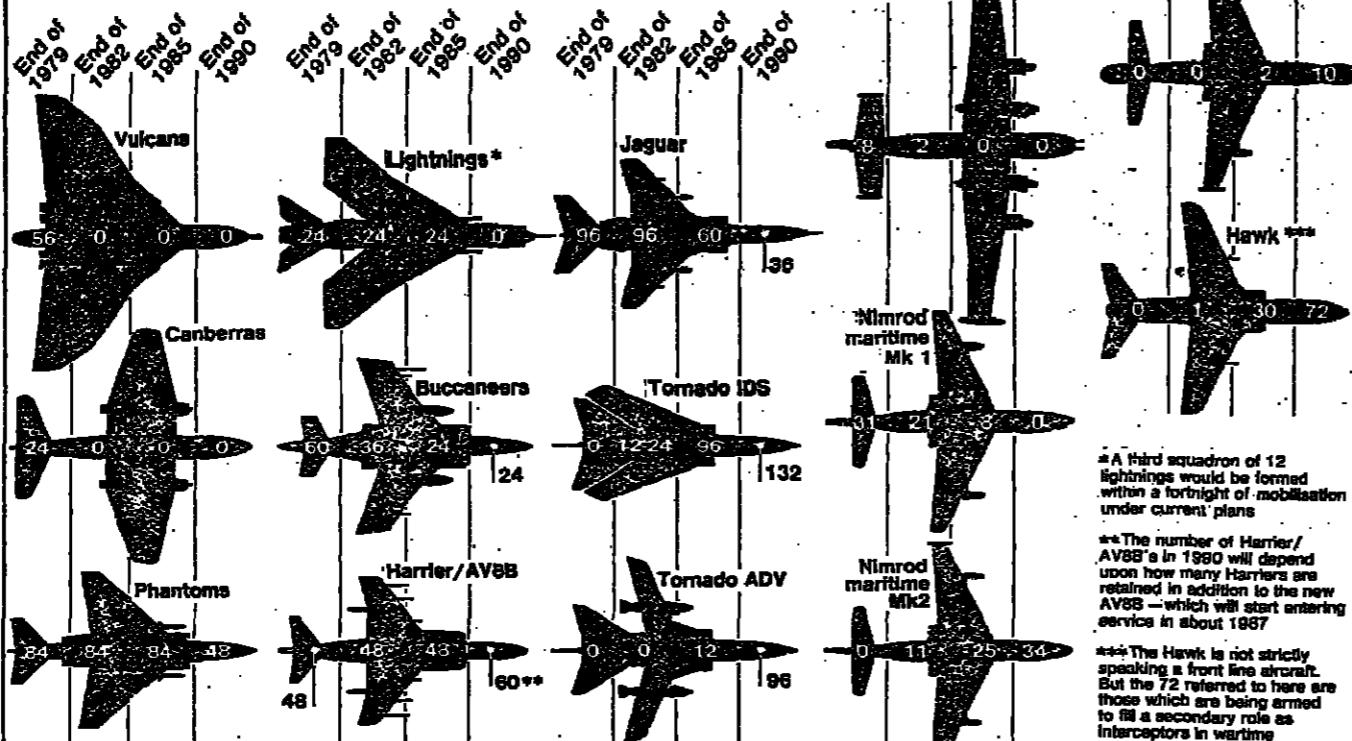
Air staff at the Ministry of Defence realized as long ago as 1978 that there would not be enough air crews to enable a simultaneous phasing-in and phasing-out in its combat squadrons. Instructors for both flying and weapon training would have to be taught all the Tornado's tricks before pilots and navigators could start intensive conversion courses on the new machine.

What they did not, could not appreciate then was that continuing money troubles at the ministry would prompt the Government to accelerate the withdrawal of outgoing machines like the Vulcan bombers and Canberras, while at the same time preventing a speed-up in the production of Tornado.

By early next year, as a result, the RAF will have paid their last respects to 56 Vulcans, some 24 Canberra photo-reconnaissance aircraft, about 24 Buccaneers and six Shackleton airborne early warning (AEW) planes. In addition, planned improvements like the introduction of a third squadron of Lightnings to patch up Britain's fragile air defences,

The air defence gap

General note: Figures are estimates in many cases, partly because precise figures at any one time as old aircraft make way for new types, are not known.



and an increase in the number of Jaguar strike aircraft at Bruggen, West Germany, from 48 to 60, have had to be abandoned.

By then, of course, Tornados will have started entering front-line service with the first squadron being formed this summer at Huntingdon, Suffolk, and the second early next year at Marham, Norfolk. As was announced last month, however, plans to accelerate the production of Tornado from 44 to 60 a year between 1982 and 1984 have also been squeezed out by financial pressures.

The ministry insists that the Tornado go-slow will

affect only the introduction of the air defence variant (ADV) as opposed to the interdiction/strike (IDS) model now entering service.

Even the ADV, according to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, will be delayed by only a few months. RAF sources say that Tornado IDS aircraft will start rolling on to their airfields "in earnest" next year. Even so they will not have recovered from what they call "the dip" or "the bathtub effect" until the end of the decade.

Britain has suffered from a chronic shortage of aircraft, particularly fighters and interceptors, for the last 20

years. This is mainly the fault of the Macmillan Government which decided in the 1957 White Paper that the next war would probably be fought with long range nuclear missiles and that the strength of the conventional RAF, with its manned aircraft squadrons patrolling the skies above Britain, could be safely run down.

That was in the days of Nato's triplane strategy and when the alliance switched to the present doctrine of "flexible response" following the Soviet build-up in nuclear weapons, there was an obvious need to build up the depleted squadrons once again. But by then, Britain

had moved from the never-had-it-so-good days of the 1950s to the never-had-it-so-bad days of the 1970s, and the RAF, fighting for funds, has never been able to catch up.

The Soviet Union has about 450 long-range bombers which the RAF believes could be targeted on Britain in wartime. For the last 20 years or so the RAF has had fewer than 100 fighters and interceptors to put up against this potential threat. By 1990, however, the introduction of nearly 100 ADV Tornados to front-line squadrons in Britain and continental modernization of

a number of Phantoms should have raised the United Kingdom Air Defence strength to nearly 150. Up to 72 Hawk trainers are also being modified to take the Sidewinder missile which should give them a useful fighting capacity in wartime.

As many of the Soviet aircraft would have to risk attrition by passing through other Nato air space on their flight to Britain, all this — the RAF say — will give their crews better odds than they have been used to.

The RAF are to receive 385 Tornados altogether, comprising 220 IDS and 165 ADVs. Other aircraft to come into service during the decade are 60 or more improved AV8B Harriers, the Nimrod AEW squadron in Britain and the new Mark-2 Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft with its unique Searchwater radar. But the abandonment of plans for a replacement for the low-level Jaguar has forced the RAF to make adjustments elsewhere until a supersonic descendant of the Harrier can be developed for the mid-1990s (an Anglo-American agreement on a demonstrator programme is expected soon).

But first the RAF have to ensure that nobody tries to fly through their open window — which will even cause a draught or two in Brussels. The disappearance of the Vulcans will remove an element in Nato's so-called theatre nuclear forces. The Vulcan's after all, at one time carried Britain's strategic deterrent. The Tornados have a combat radius of 670 miles, only half that of the Vulcans, and will need time — probably six months — to work up in their nuclear role.

Henry Stanshope
Defence Correspondent

The woman whose life's work was child's play

It is now taken more or less for granted that children's play tells a lot about their state of mind, their wishes and fears, their difficulties and strengths, just as children's drawings reveal stages and hang-ups in their development.

When Melanie Klein psychoanalysed her first child patients in 1919 — as young as two and three-quarters — words carried the main traffic of therapeutic communication and children who wet their beds intractably, broke their toys unnaturally, would not play, sleep not talk, would not sleep, had incessant nightmares, were trapped in their own inarticulacy. Melanie Klein scrutinised every aspect of their behaviour with closest attention. She found that if she accurately interpreted to a child the meaning of its behaviour, however improbable that meaning might seem to an adult, the child recognized it. The recognition was reflected by a change in behavior to obvious relief or increased anxiety and, by a process of further interpretation and further change, the child was freed to move more naturally in the world around it.

From her clinical observations she constructed, over the years, a framework of psychoanalytic theory which is dense, complex and, to many people, speculative and highly suspect. Her theoretical concepts are the best known of which are probably *Love, Guilt and Reparation* (1937) and *Envy and Gratitude* (1957), are labyrinthine in their complexity. But so is the infrastructure of human personality. Her detailed accounts of day-to-day work with children in analysis, particularly *Narrative of a Child Analysis* (1961), are easier going and affect the reader at many levels.

She was like someone, a very clever and determined someone, who sees a car, knows it goes or won't go, and with little mechanical knowledge tries to work out what goes on under the bonnet by watching it. Since then many of her theoretical concepts have been supported by advances in developmental science. It is now known that physiologically and neurologically babies are very much more sophisticated than they were ever thought to be, their senses and perceptions much finer. If such developmental discoveries are now accepted, it is not improbable that the parallel capacity for thoughts and feelings in babies and young children has also been generally underestimated. Melanie Klein, working backwards, always from clinical observation, deduced intense mental activity: the seeds of imagination, creativity, the sense of right and wrong; the matrices for love and hate, vitality and lethargy, delight and despair in active operation from the start.

Her ideas caused an uproar in the Thirties among analysts in this country — she had been living here since 1926. They are still highly controversial. "You can talk Melanie Klein language to a four-year-old," said a professor of pediatrics, "and it understands instinctively. But you talk Melanie Klein language to adults and they think it's rubbish. We've lost that bridge into childhood".

As a person she aroused strong emotions too. Married at 21, "due" in her own words, "to my passionate temperament", she had three children and divorced when she was 40. Opponents found her overbearing, inflexible and "grossly over-rated". Friends found her warm, lively and fun to be with. She loved being taken to the theatre and couldn't resist parties. In 1960 she died, leaving the surface of the dark pool she delved into considerably ruffled and brilliantly illuminated — in

Cynthia Kee

generation of Kleinian analysts, "It's an original map of unknown territory; a rough map which people modify and amplify, but it's still the best map we have".

Melanie Klein's observations of the mental development of infants and the distortions it is liable to, have significance for another major area of human pathology. They open up a pathway into the understanding of madness. Psychotics, manic-depressives, schizophrenics, people so out of touch with reality that they have to be sequestered or drugged can be thought about in terms of regression to the infantile states she described.

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THE MEXICAN DOMINO

about previous and about four to six the baby has realised its good and bad me separate person. It is part and parcel of es that love and hate are — the mother — and deal with the infinitely complicated and alarm- very. How it does the outside world to handle reasonably comparable in it, or whether the extension of its own filled with apparitions objects with menacing development is crucial to is the period of life kinds of developments relations to objects, that Klein explored in told-schindel position. Depressive positions are con- sistent with biological needs like feeding and sucking and contain fears: breast, penis, faeces, and the anxieties with them. The positions not finite but overlap and touch one another. In opinion of one of the new

El Salvador is a small, far away country of which we know little. It is barely 8,000 square miles large, with a population of four and a half million. It is not a place which is used to the clash of great issues. It has not lived much in the eye of history. On the contrary, it has muddled along with its neighbours — tiny little dictatorships ruled by one junta or another in that part of the world which deservedly gave us the expression "banana republic".

Why therefore has its election yesterday caused such widespread interest across the world? The choice before the Salvadorean electors is a choice between the extreme right and the less extreme right. In a Central American context the only thing noteworthy about that is that there is any choice at all.

It would seem, incongruous, therefore, of United States' policy makers to expose their global power and reputation to the whims of Salvadorean ballots and the bullets which accompany them. Yet that is what seems to have happened. The American obsession with El Salvador has been portrayed as a spasmodic reaction against any apparent threat of communism by a President from the West who is used to firing from the hip. There is clearly more to it than that.

Rightly or wrongly, the United States view of the Salvador election, and all developments in Central America, has global consequences for us all. The key to ultimately lies in Washington's relationship with Mexico. It is a complicated, difficult relationship, covering energy, water, frontier disputes, uncontrollable immigration and a whole history of missed opportunities and misunderstandings. It is, in a sense, a domestic relationship

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GUNBOAT OR BURGLAR ALARM?

It is bad luck on Mr Nott that the South Georgia incident should have blown up just when he is facing criticism at home (including that of his former colleague, Mr Keith Speed) for his decision to withdraw HMS Endurance from service, and while HMS Endurance herself is still in the South Atlantic.

It is fairly clear that the presence of the Argentine scrap-merchants on South Georgia is intended as a direct challenge to British sovereignty. Diverting Endurance to South Georgia was, in the circumstances, an obvious way of reassuring that sovereignty, but those in Britain who have claimed that this clearly establishes the case for keeping Endurance in service may be speaking too soon. Endurance is equipped for polar exploration, not for naval warfare. If the Argentines really mean to use their naval strength to seize South Georgia by force, Endurance will not be able to stop them. Her 20mm Oerlikon guns would be no match for the

Argentine frigates carrying Exocet missiles that are now in her immediate vicinity. And anyway, she cannot be kept cruising indefinitely off South Georgia.

The same, unfortunately, is true of the Falkland Islands proper, whose fate is a much more serious issue and is, no doubt, what is really at stake in the South Georgia incident.

South Georgia itself is not part of the Falklands in any

historically linked to that of a colonial power, and whose territory appears "naturally" — by some rather ill-defined law of geography — to belong to a neighbouring state. The Belizeans got away with it — just. The Gibraltarians seem unlikely to in the long run. The Northern Irish are still going through their trial by ordeal.

The Falkland Islanders

have to face the unpleasant

fact that Britain is no longer a

world power and that the rest

of the world is unlikely to

come to their rescue. If they

are to stay where they are in

the next century it can only

be on the basis of an arrange-

ment with their South Ameri-

can neighbours. Britain

should help them get the best

arrangement possible, and to

do that should be prepared to

put a military price on any

Argentine smash-and-grab

raid. But for that purpose two

or three well-armed and

speedy patrol craft, similar to

those commissioned for ser-

vice in the North Sea, would

be a lot more use than HMS

Endurance.

It is likely that Churchill and Attlee, their needs to be a mixture of smaller fry, most of them now almost forgotten and many of them dead.

Churchill and Attlee I would dispose of at one stroke by using parts of their speeches when politicians celebrated Churchill's 80th birthday in Westminster Hall by presenting him with the ill-fated Sutherland portrait: a pinkish, wishy-washy portrait that the old man was not alone in disliking on sight. Attlee, with his clipped utterances, was simple and generous in the old-fashioned Commons way. He said of Churchill that, like Clegg, he had been the hero of his campaign, and added, himself a man of Gallipoli, that Churchill's conception of a Gallipoli landing to break the deadlock of Flanders trench warfare was the one imaginative strategy of the 1914-18 war.

Another Westminster Hall occasion would provide a disc honouring both Houses of General de Gaulle. The General stood at the top of the steps, tall and pear shaped, with his speech (in French) held rigidly down the seam of his right trouser leg. He spoke for at least 30 minutes without one glance at his script, yet those of us who checked it found him word perfect. His eyesight was failing and in his vanity he had memorized every syllable.

By now it would be time for a disc or two showing the House of Commons in its lighter moments, and that would bring in Mr Harold Macmillan, eyes hooded like a hawk's, waiting on the Treasury Bench to avoid a trap being set for him by Emyr Hughes, a one-time son-in-law of Kevi Hardie, and a man much given to mischief. For years the Question Time duels between the two were a delight. Emyr was a near neighbour of mine and we travelled to and from Westminster together almost daily. A Russian speaker and translator, he used to startle crowded suburban tube trains by reading Pravda to me oratorically in the

silences of unscheduled stops, or by reciting the breakfast-time news on Moscow Radio. Many of our neighbours regarded us as dangerous subversives.

Among the Commons humorists I should include a disc of a wind-up speech by Oliver Stanley,

a scion of the Derby family.

When he had 25 minutes to play with, he would spend the opening 20 charmingly teasing the Labour government, with not a hint of malice. Then he would reluctantly spend five minutes dealing with the Bill that laid an axe at the roots of everything he believed in. He was the supreme political amateur.

But the master humorist was Alan Herbert, until university

seats were abolished. He was, of course, a member of the Punch

team, and it humiliates me to

confess I once spent 45 minutes in the press gallery weeping with

laughter as he toured the world

discussing beer, and entirely

forgot to take a shorthand note.

Another disc would go to Leslie Hale, a solicitor and now a Labour peer. (May he soon be

well enough to be back in his seat.) Called up in the Army, he had proved to be an unmanageable barrack-room lawyer, and in a defence debate in the late 1940s he delivered off the cuff the most

brilliantly funny speech I ever

heard in the Chamber about the

deductions the Army made from

the shilling a day it paid its

conscripts.

Where the wits and humorists

of politics have vanished to in

recent years must be anybody's

guess. Perhaps they are now

members of the new school of

sketch writers in the press

gallery. At any rate, if I must be

portentous on this occasion, their

absence from debate is the

saddest change that has occurred

since I first began reporting

Westminster politics, and that

fact does something to ease

passing into retirement.

The House of Commons takes

itself too seriously by half, and

has forgotten that the best

weapon in the political armoury

is still laughter.

David Wood

Some desert island discs of politics

This personal political column began 24 years ago and ends today; and I'm afraid there is no denying that it is easier to launch such enterprises than apply to finish them off. There is, for instance an itch — which I find no difficulty in resisting — to try to go out on a rather high note, saying profound or pretentious things and distilling into 800 words the lessons of half a lifetime. Equally, there is a temptation to be over-sentimental about politics and politicians, and here I confess my vulnerability. I need a stratagem for nostalgia, and one lies to hand that may serve its turn.

More or less since Marconi invented wireless, Mr Roy Plomley has been running a programme called *Desert Island Discs*, and I shall assume that one week at his wit's end, for somebody to maroon at Portland Place, he chose me. There would be a slight difficulty in that I am unusual, with an ear for nothing other than military bands, but Plomley's urbanity would smoothly overcome that. He would accept that my discs could be political speeches made since the War, and he would no doubt polish an unwinding joke that for one week he would be dealing with slipped discs.

Clearly some of the Westminster discs chosen would have to deal with high occasions and the greater men of our time. But there was a day when the House of Commons had abundant wit and humorists, often men who never achieved much yet who could fill the Chamber with laughter as it is rarely filled nowadays. So, along with the

other two who spotted me

as a potential political

figure, Peter Higgs, the disc-

struck me as being a

desirable addition to the

discs of the day. I am

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Front line: Joseph Beuys

The icon in action

Joseph Beuys's admirers claim that he is one of the world's greatest living artists, his detractors that he is an egocentric poseur. He may well be both. As a boy he collected and sketched ferns and animals' bones, objects with the double function of fetish and scientific specimen. As an adolescent he left home to work as a stiltman in a travelling circus. His life is of a piece. He is both showman and shaman. He is in London to show his latest work, a complex installation entitled *Dernière espèce avec introspecteur*, at the Anthony D'Offay Gallery.

"Aesthetic qualities do not exist," declares Beuys. "When man's life is dignified then we can speak about aesthetics. Now there is work to be done." *Dernière espèce*... like much of his other work, is physically messy, but its roughcast quality is not the consequence of sloppiness. "My art is like a science," explains Beuys. "Every angle is developed out of a sophisticated system of mathematical reflections. Every Shakespeare has become, for me, the particular absurdities each phase of Shakespearean appreciation Halliday accentedly stigmatized. Halliday's Tate version of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* Restoration times in the middle of the century — as "...a shop romance... this silly modern version of one of the world's greatest tragedies".

Halliday's facility for producing attractive general histories had meanwhile given rise to the textbook *Concise History of England* (1964) and *A Cultural History of England* (1967), while a series on Chaucer, Samuel Johnson and Wordsworth provided cheerful pictorial guides to these poets and their times.

Thomas Hardy (1972) was a concise critical life of the novelist which while avoiding controversy on the biographical details had the virtue for the general reader of sending him back to the novels themselves with renewed insights. Robert Brauner (1976) was, too, a good general guide on the poetry.

Besides writing Halliday was much in demand as a lecturer. He was Shakespeare Lecturer at Stratford, Ontario, in 1964, and also lectured for the British Council in Spain and Portugal.

He married in 1927, Nanci Beth Gurnett, daughter of C. F. Gurnett. They had one son, Harold.

NEY VICKERS

development of British psychiatry must, in other respects, be seen as one of the most inventive of the new generation of French opera producers. Staging as diverse in style as the classical vision of Rossini's *Tancredi* at Aix last summer and the later *Rigoletto* at Basle with its East Side mobsters bear testimony to that. So perhaps *Tosca* was an odd choice for Aufray's first production at the Paris Opera, the house where he worked on the staff for a number of years. Puccini's drama and ample invention have rarely walked comfortably hand in hand.

Aufray confronted *Tosca* with one distinct advantage. Two of his principal colleagues came completely fresh to the work: Seiji Ozawa had not conducted the opera previously and Kiri Te Kanawa was taking on the title role for the first time. At least there should have been few preconceived ideas in those quarters. Elsewhere there were one or two obstacles. Yves Saint Laurent, who was chosen to design the clothes, withdrew some time ago. Then José Carreras, the highly experienced Cavaradossi, who was to sing the opening performances, cancelled shortly before the first night. But, even more seriously, Aufray has encumbered himself with the ugliest assembly of sets to have disfigured *Tosca* for some time. They are the work of Jean-Paul Chambers, who designed a perfectly decent Hoffmann for Florence the Christmas before last but who, in Paris, seems determined to put the skids under Puccini.

Yet, despite offences to the eye, Aufray's view of *Tosca*, cogent and provocative, is still both visible and audible. It is that the opera from first to last is a tragedy. Tosca and Cavaradossi, and so the audience, know they are unlikely to see that caskets the love-nest they look forward to in the first act. The roll of percussion as the curtain falls on Act II comes from off-stage and it is a death rattle not for Scarpia who lies dead on the floor but for Cavaradossi who will be shot in the morning and for Tosca herself. It is a telling stroke and one to alert anyone in the audience not quite clear about the story.

Aufray throughout concentrates on his three principals. The first act is set in one of the unfinished side-chapels of Sant' Andrea della Valle, where the plaster seems still wet on the walls. It is used as a vestry rather than for praying and the blearies arrive with the freshly-blundered surfaces to the choirboys before the day's *Te Deum*. It brings Cavaradossi and Tosca right up against the audience.

Kiri Te Kanawa, in a flowing yellow summer robe, makes a marvellous entrance. Her eyes dart around the church: piety demands that the statue of the madonna gets first attention with the bouquet of flowers, but then jealousy takes over rapidly as she sights Cavaradossi's painting. The second of her first act exits was equally impressive: the chapel walls split open to reveal the nave of the church — a somewhat cardboard structure — with a square of sunlight at the end, open-air protection against Scarpia's attentions.

Jean-Paul Chambers provided him with an improbable marble apartment within the Palazzo. Farnese and an impractical marble table, supported by beefy naked ladies, which stretches almost the length of the stage. The door of the torture chamber is spattered with dried blood, something Puccini's fastidious Scarpia would never have tolerated.

■ Further performances of *Tosca* are today and on Wednesday, April 5, 9, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 27. The opera returns to the repertory at the end of July with cast changes. Kiri Te Kanawa is scheduled to sing on the dates marked †.

Ingvor Wixell, a heavyweight greedy Scarpia

back into the past but because I am imagining the future."

Beuys has created an entire mythology based on his own biography and a symbolic language in which objects, materials and shapes that are important to him personally combine with the imagery of northern Europe's wastelands.

He was called up in 1940 and served as a fighter pilot. In 1943 he was shot down over the Crimea during a snowstorm. Nomadic Tartars found him unconscious in his plane's wreckage, took him back to their tent, covered his body in fat for warmth and wrapped him in felt for insulation. In saving his life they provided him with a philosophy of art and the imagery with which to express it. In Beuys's theory of sculpture felt and fat, signifying warmth, fluidity, the creative imagination and life itself, are opposed to the right-angled, crystalline principles of rational thought which, unless they are warmed by the imagination (as Beuys's iron rods are warmed by the felt in which they are wrapped) are cold as death.

His work is an extension of his

personality. "Everyone can be an artist; this is my favourite slogan," he says. "All life is art. His clothes, the wide-brimmed fedora hat, the rubber-soled shoes and shapes that are important to him personally combine with the imagery of northern Europe's wastelands.

His most resonant works have

been "actions" in which he

himself is his own medium.

In 1965, on the occasion of his first

public exhibition, he spent three

hours explaining his art to a dead hare. His head covered in honey and gold leaf, he murmured inaudibly while the public watched through the windows. In 1974 he was carried on a

stretcher to René Block's New York gallery where he spent a

week in a cage with a wild

jaw, he somewhat resembles one,

that "social sculpture", the

creation of a better society, is the

highest form of art, he has not

been content to stay within a safe

but politically important art-world.

In Germany he is a celebrity.

When Giscard d'Estrées met

Helmut Schmidt at Aachen in

1978 television news gave as

wild as his favourite hares

indeed, with his protruding upper

jaw, he somewhat resembles one, that "social sculpture", the

questions directly. He declares

creation of a better society, is the

himself opposed to "enlightened

enlightenment must begin with

the human being and it must

concern all the powers of art-world.

He founded the German

Students Party and the Organiza-

tion for Direct Democracy as well

as providing some of the infor-

mation for Germany's ecological

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awful inspiring. The friends and associates with whom he travels are with curious results. In Germany he is a celebrity. Students Party and the Organiza-

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Nonetheless he is a man with a

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planting of 7,000 oak trees and

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doing it for the Green Party but

the vision of his strange forest.

half inert stone, half

poetic than practical.

It is in the areas where art and

politics intersect that the charges

of charlatanism levelled against

Beuys can most easily be made to stick. He declares that "art in galleries which do not serve the social needs of the people is useless" but he himself earns large sums from the sale of his work. Even the blackboards he uses when lecturing are kept and displayed as *objets d'art*. He has a justification, ready — "It is my duty to use any platform I can find to put across my important ideas" — but the contradiction raises questions about his integrity. There is something suspect about the way in which he has allowed himself to become the idol of a cult.

Nonetheless he is a man with a gift to distract and fascinate, and he has created a new artistic language of great richness and subtlety. When he returns to Germany it will be to continue his current major project — the planting of 7,000 oak trees and the erection of an equal number of basalt columns. He says he is doing it for the Green Party but the vision of his strange forest.

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It is in the areas where art and politics intersect that the charges of charlatanism levelled against

"Everyone can be an artist... All life is art"



Opera: John Higgins, in Paris, reviews

Kiri Te Kanawa's first *Tosca*

All credit to the singers



Kiri Te Kanawa with Ernesto Veronelli

Television

A life of language

"Have you always been virgo intacta from the word go?" "Go?" Few words are allowed to escape undetected in *The Hothouse* (BBC 2), Harold Pinter's early mannerist comedy, and many are variously examined for signs of fraud like coins at an assay.

Tiny maddening cadenzas are performed on individual examples — feminine, intimate, convalescent, delicate, rest — and at the very end a most un-Pinterly explanation is offered for what has taken place: the patients have murdered the entire staff of the psychiatric hospital save one because the director has made Patient 6,459 pregnant and murdered Patient 6,457.

An explanation is about as necessary as a cuckoo's egg at the end of a play like this, for what matters is not the puppet-people inside it but the life of the language they use and the sight of a young playwright trying out theatrical techniques and conventions like new toys from a deep box: pantomime, musical thriller, etc., alternate with one another in a sequence of loosely connected routines that is often entertaining if nowhere near as ominous as we are, from time to time, told.

Louis Marks's production held the attention more or less throughout. Derek Newark had the toughest job to scale down the choleric director for the small screen, so was often wonderfully obtuse: Angels Pleasure gave her unique and compelling impression of a Bisto Kid escaped from a detention centre, and best of all was James Grant as the one member of staff who escaped the massacre — civil, obedient, cruel and unsleeping, the snake in the nest.

Something has happened to clowns since I used to dread their angry, red and chequered incursions into the Passions of Bach. A day ahead of the Bach Choir's *St Matthew*, the London Oriana Choir's *St John*, conducted on Saturday by Leon Lovett, was the first of this year's South Bank crop, still in the middle of Lent. Is this a record?

I will ignore the English Baroque Orchestra's generally scrappy playing, probably due to rehearsal economies. And I will at least try to forget, as mercifully the solo singers did, the abominable long-running dispute between the cellos and the violins.

It is possible to evoke the great performers of the past. John Dennis of the Players Theatre did a delicate Dan Leno suggesting that the living link between *The Funniest Man on Earth*, who died at 43 and whose funeral crowd stretched three miles from Brixton to Tooting, was very young. Soupy background arrangements of Sondheim, Pagliacci and *The Pirate* gave a somewhat soft centre to There Ought to be Clowns, made for *Open Door* (BBC 2) by Clowns Cavalcade, but the purpose of the programme — the need for a National Centre for Clowning and Comedy, part museum, part training centre, part performance area — was a splendid one: the Covent Garden area would be ideal.

A stormy reception greeted the curtain on the first night with the house apparently divided just about evenly between boos and counter-boos. The lack of either visual style or unity was compounded when at the end-of-the-act a crayon drawing of the Castle Sant' Angelo came into view.

Cavaradossi's last moments are spent by a huge parrot with a ramp running down to the centre of the stage for no other good reason than that it helps Tosca jump to her death. As she does so an inverted view of the rooftops of Rome appears on the castle walls, which presumably means that Tosca went down head first.

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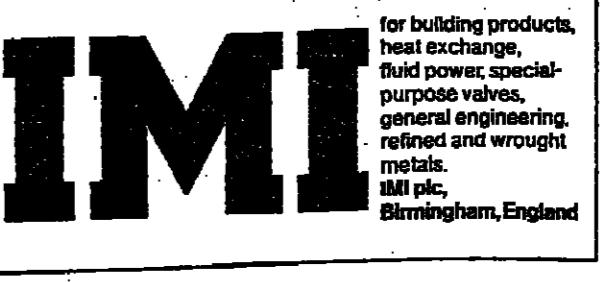
Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End April 16. \$ Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



Stock outstanding	Price	Chg's	Gross Div	Int.	Gross	Red.
Stock	last	last	on	only	Yield	Yield

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A - B

C - D

E - F

G - H

I - J

K - L

M - N

O - P

Q - R

S - T

U - V

W - X

Y - Z

Capitalization	Price	Chg's	Gross Div	Int.	Gross	Red.
Company	last	last	on	only	Yield	Yield

Capitalization	Price	Chg's	Gross Div	Int.	Gross	Red.
Company	last	last	on	only	Yield	Yield

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Company	last	last	on	only	Yield	Yield

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Company	last	last	on	only	Yield	Yield

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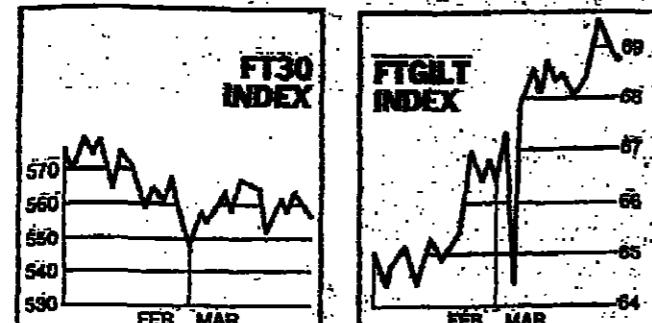
BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTEST

COMMODITY FUND

for building products,
heat exchange,
fluid power, special
purpose valves,
general engineering,
refined and wrought
metals.
TMI plc,
Birmingham, England

Dull end for equities



The equity market ended the financial year on a dull note. It fell from 572.0 at the beginning of February to last Friday's close of 557.7, a net 14.9 compared with the 60.95 rise in January. The Budget made no impact with the exception of sectors such as construction. In gifts, however, where attention was focused on index-linked issues open to everyone, the Gilt Index rose in February from 64.65 to 68.69.

Government Spends more

Spending by the Government on goods and services has greatly outstripped that by local authorities, according to a briefing published today by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers. This shows that council spending after adjusting for inflation, fell by more than 2 per cent between 1979 and 1981 while central government spending rose by 7.5 per cent. The biggest increases were in defence and the National Health Service. Next year, central government spending would rise by 8.5 per cent, twice as fast as that by councils.

1983 salary boom forecast

Professional and executive staff salary increases will be cut to between 6 and 8 per cent in the next 12 months but should rise by more than the rate of inflation in the 1983 pay round because of increased productivity, according to a report by Reward Regional Surveys. The average for the next 12 months will disguise increases of more than 15 per cent for scarce staff such as high technology engineers.

ACC board favours TVW

The board of Associated Communications Corporation, including the three latest recruits, Sir Michael Chapman, Mr Michael Edwards and Mr George Preston, is recommending that shareholders accept the offers made by TVW Enterprise. Mr Robert Holmes a Court's company. Details are set out in a document released today to shareholders on the TVW offers.

BSC jobs risk

At least 500 more jobs may be lost in Corby, where the British Steel Corporation made more than 5,000 employees redundant two years ago. After a mass meeting of BSC workers at the weekend, Mr Roy Bishop, divisional officer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said: "We are aware of about 500 jobs at risk, and that number could double as the corporation reduces manning levels." The corporation still employs approximately 4,000 staff at its tube plant in Corby.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Knocking off the gloss

While Amersham International shares hover around 200p, defence cuts have knocked the gloss off the Government's first privatization exercise, British Aerospace, whose shares languish close to the level they opened at after last year's flotation.

But final figures due on Tuesday should give the prospectus form of £255m comfortably met, with market expectations of around 70m pre-tax.

A major breakthrough would be a decision by the United States Congress to approve the Hawk — a trainer aircraft which could generate orders of up to £300m.

There is also the possibility of involvement in the proposed A-320 European Airbus through its 20 per cent stake in Airbus Industrie. Another success, already built the wings for the larger A-300 and A-310 Airbuses, the A-320 plan requires Government approval.

Last month also saw the go-ahead given for the Sea Eagle, and air-launched missile to be installed on the RAF's Buccaneer and the Royal Navy's Sea Harrier fighters, with the contract worth around £200m to British Aerospace.

Croda International's fight against Burmah Oil in the long and hard takeover battle could be vindicated this week.

Final results due on Wednesday will give some indication of whether Croda is on target for the £16m pre-tax in the current year, with expectations of around £15m.

Croda expanded and diversified rapidly up to the mid 1970s,

Gareth David

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.7

FT Gilt 66.69

FT all share 323.0

Bargains 22.902

(Friday's close)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Arvin Petroleum, Bridport-Gundry, Habitat, Mothercare, James Halstead, Nolton, Finales — Appleyard Group of Companies, Charterhouse, Petreco, Edinburgh Securities, Freemans, Glywed, Horizon, Travel, Low and Bonar, Yorkshire Chemicals.

TOMORROW — Interims: C H Beazer, Charlehall, Emees Lighting, Ferry Pickering, Finales: American Trust, APV Holdings, Bambers Stores, Booker McConnel, British Aerospace, Cape Industries, Dreamland Electrical Applications, Grampian Holdings, Home Counties Newspapers.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: A B Electronic Products, Arbutnott Dollar Income Trust, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estates, Minerals Oils and Resources, Park Place Investments.

Fridays: Babcock International, Bowthorpe, British Mohair, Bund Pulp and Paper, Croda International, Dinkie Heel.

THURSDAY — Interims: Burgess Products, LWT.

Fridays: Bridon, British Vending Industries, Carpets International, John Finlan, Grattan, Jersey Electricity, Ladbrooke.

FRIDAY — Interims: North British Canadian Investment, Town Centre Securities, W A Tyzack, Ulster TV.

BUSINESS NEWS

CBI predicts modest rise in output

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Industry's order books are beginning to fill out after the battering from the recession and output could show some modest rather than marked increase this year, according to the latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

The Government will undoubtedly seize on the latest monthly trends inquiry conducted among nearly 2,000 companies — at least half of whom would have been aware of the "Business Budget" measures when they completed their returns as supporting its claims that industry is beginning to move out of the recession which has taken such a heavy toll.

According to the latest survey 39 per cent of companies described themselves as "above normal" with the

majority, 51 per cent, still reporting "below normal" levels. Although the majority of companies are still suffering from a lack of demand, the picture is distinctly better than a few months ago and pointed to a continued improvement in manufacturing industry's demand.

Although the CBI has hedged its bets on the side of caution, they are considered to be the best for two years and provide support for the Government's forecasts that manufacturing industry output is likely to rise by about 3 per cent this year.

Questioned about the likely trend of output over the next four months, 21 per cent of companies said that they expected an increase,

with 17 per cent anticipating a fall, while 62 per cent expected their production to remain at about the same level. CBI economists believe that such a pattern is unlikely to be associated with a marked rise in output over the period although a "very modest increase" could take place.

Stocks of finished goods have been reduced, in part reflecting the impact of high interest rates which have only recently eased back.

The most encouraging feature for the Government to emerge from the survey is the movement of industry's prices with only 37 per cent of companies expecting to lift their average prices over the next four months.

The majority of companies expect to maintain prices at present levels while 5 per cent expect to make cuts reflecting improved profitability and competitiveness.

Meanwhile, from the West Midlands, there was further evidence yesterday that increasing numbers of employees are agreeing to pay increases this year, while others have agreed to defer claims until there is some marked improvement in the economy.

The regional Engineering Employers Federation in the West Midlands said that it now estimated that at 25 per cent of firms in the area whose pay round normally falls in the December — January period workers were showing a sense of economic realism.

Co-op hits back in battle of the banks

by Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

The Co-operative Bank is aiming to increase its number of customers from one million to five million in the next decade through expansion of banking in Co-op shops. This new shot in the battle with the big clearers follows initiatives on free banking and interest-bearing current accounts. If the near-180 retail societies agree, Co-op Bank's recruitment of customers could be up by half next year.

Banking could bring the societies more customers,

Sale expected of Stone Platt offshoot to US

By Margaret Pagano

An application for information on the electrical division has also been received from Mr Robin Tavener, who resigned last October as the £45,000-a-year chief executive of Stone-Platt after it is believed, board disagreements.

Mr Bill Mackey, the receiver appointed by Midland Bank, will be outlining to the 1,000 employees this morning the future of the division's main works at Accrington, Lancashire.

A deal is understood to have been struck for the sale of the textile machinery division to John D Hollingsworth on Wheels the United States textile group. The sum is believed to be fractionally lower than the £12.5m agreed by PSL just before the banks withdrew their support and Stone-Platt collapsed only a year after the last rescue operation.

However, it is understood that plans hinge on a number of redundancies. PSL also employed 1,250 people in the United States and 500 in Spain but no details are known yet about these activities.

In the last three years, operations in Lancashire have been dramatically reduced with the Oldham plant closed in 1980 and the Bolton factory shut in July last year.

PSL recorded total pre-interest trading losses of £10m from the beginning of 1979 to February this year with many of the trading problems blamed on cut-throat competition from European rivals.

Mr Mackey, of accountants Ernst and Whinney, described the sale, because of the restructuring necessary, as the most difficult part of the group to handle. He is optimistic about prospects for the Stone-Platt Electrical division and confirmed that the 70p which Burnham offered, bolstered by the board's promise of an 86 per cent increase in dividend to 10p per share in 1982.

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Former financial controller, and Mr Reginald Scott, former sales director, and one present executive.

Mr Tavener says backing from several institutions and banks has been found but cannot give the size of the offer proposed although the financial package is being finalized. The maximum is expected to be £10m.

He also recruited the help of Candover, the buy-out specialist run by Mr Roger Brook, former EMI chief executive.

The division, based in Crawley, employs 600 but the bulk of its operation is in the United States.

Mackey: he will speak to employees this morning

Price rise could hit shoe sales

By Our Commercial Editor

British footwear manufacturers are pushing up prices to the shops despite fears that it might hit the flagging retail sales.

In January, prices charged by the manufacturers jumped nearly 2 per cent over the previous month and were more than 4 per cent up on a year before.

The new prices are expected to show up soon at the retail level because retailers have little margin for manoeuvre.

There is another danger in the price increases: imports which jumped 19 per cent in the last quarter of 1981 compared with the same period last year, could be drawn in faster than ever. Imports by volume are now account for nearly 48 per cent of supplies to the British market.

The only consolation for the British makers is that prices of Italian footwear, the key competitor against British makers, are also rising, according to Mr Nicholas Calvert, secretary of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

Constant price-cutting at the retail level makes consumers reluctant to buy without a price concession, the federation says in its quarterly review. This is why the federation is worried that sales could be hit when consumers see shop prices rise as their disposable income continues to be squeezed.

Increases in leather prices, up more than 46 per cent at the end of last year compared with the year before, have hit the British manufacturers most. Leather accounts for at least 25 per cent of all costs in making footwear. Non-leather materials prices have been steadier, showing a rise during last year of 4 per cent.

In British footwear manufacturing last year there was a near 9 per cent decline in the workforce to little more than 57,000. Order books have improved although deliveries are patchy. Nearly 20 per cent of the labour force were still on short-time at the end of the year.

The commission's recommendation was quickly approved by Mrs Sally Openheim, then Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, and the poster business has been moved from a position of considerable anxiety to an acceptance of the new situation, which appears to have a reasonable chance of working.

"I think it's forced us to think about the medium more positively, though I also believe that we could have got improvements in British Posters accounted for 25 per cent of the total roadside advertising revenue, with a turnover last year of £13m."

All the signs are that the gap is being filled more quickly and more effectively than anyone would have believed possible nine months ago.

Gatt chief spells out danger in barriers

By Melvyn Westlake

A warning that mounting trade protectionism round the world is endangering representative democracy and opening the way to Mussolini-style corporatism, has come from the top economist at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr Ian Tumir, who is regarded as the driving intellectual force at Gatt, also fears that the November's ministerial meeting on trade will do little to halt the slide to protectionism.

The meeting, the first of its type for almost a decade, has been seen as the best hope for forging a new commitment among nations to principles of an open trading system.

Mr Tumir's gloomy assessment of the chances of success are not shared by all his Gatt colleagues, who still believe that there is an even chance of getting more than the kind of old-fashioned "trade pledge" which became discredited in the 1970s.

But Mr Tumir, who has just briefly visited London, describes the preparations for meeting as a "shambles", although the evident anxiety that exists could help in the search for a more feasible approach to pressing trade questions he says.

It raises a question that no political thinker has answered: how are corporations to live with each other in good neighbourhoods? The Gatt chief economist sees a danger of political friction between governments, which could play havoc with international commitments.

Roadside poster agency to close on Wednesday

By Torin Douglas

The first company ever to be wound up at the behest of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission will cease trading on Wednesday.

British Posters, the sales and marketing company owned by 10 leading outdoor advertising contractors, was condemned to closure by the Commission in its report on roadside advertising services, published in July last year.

The Commission's recommendation was quickly approved by Mrs Sally Openheim, then Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, and the poster business has been moved from a position of considerable anxiety to an acceptance of the new situation, which appears to have a reasonable chance of working.

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Two North American cable television operators, Rogers Cable Systems and Cablecasters, are among a number of firms having discussions with British Telecom on the commercial potential of cable in the United Kingdom.

The discussions have been prompted by the publication last week of a report on cable television prepared for the government by the Cabinet Information Technology Advisory Panel whose con-

cussions favoured approval of local multi-channel cable systems.

It is expected that American cable operators, who are the most experienced in the world at managing such systems, would be keen on forming consortia with British Telecom.

The British Telecommunications Act which came into effect last October allows the corporation to form consortia with private sector partners to assist the corporation

in pursuing projects. This type of consortium is expected to be encouraged by the government.

On the same day as the publication of the cable report Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, confirmed that the Government was examining ways in which there could be partnerships between private finance and British Telecom to assist the corporation

expected to put up with such losses in areas like PVC production and ICI's Wilton plant may face severe pruning.

BP Chemicals is in an even worse position sustained only by its parent's massive oil revenues. Mr Robert Horton, managing director of BP Chemicals, is expected to yield his axe soon, with the Grangemouth petrochemicals plant a prime candidate.

Manson Finance Trust

Interim Results

	Six months ended 31.12.81 £'000	Year ended 31.10.80 £'000

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BUSINESS NEWS

COMMODITIES

Tin: will the nettle be firmly grasped?

Introducing competition into the £150m a year industrial gas market is not proving quite as easy an exercise as Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, must have hoped when he first announced his plans last autumn to end more than 30 years of state monopoly gas supplies.

With the end of the committee stage of his controversial Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill last week, Mr Lawson is virtually certain to have this major piece of legislation on the statute books by the summer. As well as paving the way for the sale of shares in the British National Oil Corporation, the Bill makes it possible for the first time for gas producers in the North Sea to sell their product direct to large industrial consumers on the mainland. At the moment all gas in Britain is by law bought, transmitted and marketed by the state-owned British Gas Corporation, a state of affairs that will remain unchanged for the domestic gas market.

But first will the I.T.A. receive enough signatories? The 10 members of the EEC account for about 27 per cent of world tin consumption. The agreement needs countries taking 65 per cent of imports to sign by April 30 if the starting date of July 1 is to be met. So far the total is about 53 per cent, including the EEC.

Put that way, it does not sound as though there is far to go. But the problem is that most of those likely to sign have already done so — or committed themselves — with the exception of the Eastern block, especially the Soviet Union. The United States, which consumes about one third of the world's tin output, has refused to join, so every other vote counts.

The diplomatic pressure is mounting on the Eastern block to join. Although the Soviet Union had reservations about the 6.85 per cent increase in the intervention range agreed in Kuala Lumpur last October, it is equally conscious of the propaganda value of appearing to champion developing countries, the more so since the United States General Services Administration has been vilified by tin producers for "dumping" tin and allegedly depressing prices.

My hunch is that the I.T.A. will scrape together just enough votes by the end of April. Britain and Germany were reported at the beginning of last week to be signing on the condition that the agreement not be used to "manipulate" the market, a patent reference to recent events on the London Metal Exchange. But the Malaysians were quick to point out that no conditions were permissible, and British officials indicated that they just wanted to record the state of mind in which the agreement was being signed.

Michael Prest

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13%
C. Hnare & Cn	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 2 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 10% over £10,000 and over 11%.

Jonathan Davis explains the controversy over a crucial part of the energy Bill

The slow escape of gas from state control

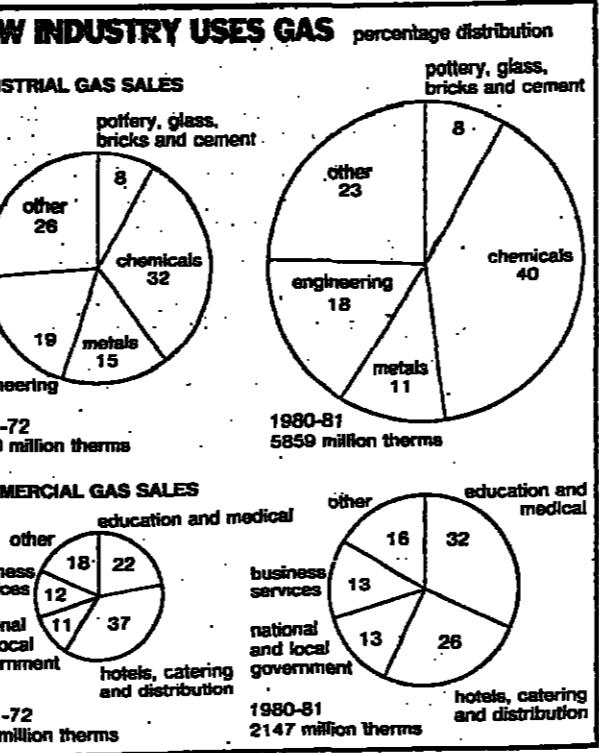


● Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy: the government's Bill has so far received a cool response from private companies. Some industrialists doubt if it will have any significant impact for at least ten years.

whether switching from dealing with British Gas to a combination of large international oil companies will be anything other than jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. They are also not convinced that it will mean lower gas prices.

What has gone wrong? The reality is that there is a ready market for private sector gas, and large reserves of gas offshore available to be developed to meet this demand. But there are enormous problems of logistics and of price to be overcome before the two can be matched up, and it is not clear whether the government has done enough — or really has the political will — to ensure that they are.

The existing market for industrial gas is already big business. In the 1980/81 financial year, British Gas' sales to industry amounted to 5,859m therms, worth £1100m. Sales to hotels, schools and other so-called commercial users, a few of which could possibly be interested in private gas deals, accounted for £561m. Although the recession has eaten into gas sales, the market is potentially even



bigger than it looks, since British Gas, with the support of the government, has consistently confined its sales to what it calls "premium" uses, those for which gas, as a relatively clean and flexible fuel, is particularly suited.

Specifically this covers general industrial processing, but excludes steam raising and bulk heating, for which mundane purposes coal and oil are just as good. The argument behind this policy is that it is wasteful to use finite supplies of gas, for purposes for which other fuels are readily available.

If the government was now prepared to let the oil companies into the non-premium market, it would be much more interested in private gas sales. Whether the government is prepared to go this far is not clear.

But it is price that is at the centre of the oil industry's reservations about the new gas proposals. BP and other leading North Sea companies are being asked to enter a market which has been excluded virtually (in one form or another) by state monopoly corporations since the 1940s, so progress is bound to be slow.

Given that the oil companies will have to band together to produce enough gas to meet such industrial demand as they set, the fear of many consumers is that their future suppliers will be just as tough a nut to crack as British Gas. On top of that, the oil companies, with only one or two fields at their disposal, will find it difficult to provide the uninterrupted supplies that British Gas, with its control of the whole network, offers many of its customers now. It does not add up to the rosy picture that many private sector firms originally hoped for.

The oil companies say they are unlikely, under the present Bill, to gain more than 20 per cent of the industrial gas market, and that not until the 1990s. Government officials concede that that there will be no major impact for several years, but say this is not surprising. Oil companies are being asked to enter a market which has been excluded virtually (in one form or another) by state monopoly corporations since the 1940s, so progress is bound to be slow.

MARKET ROUND-UP

Wall Street spurt divides the experts

An agreement between General Motors and the United Auto Workers union helped Wall Street to rally last week, with the Dow Jones industrial closing 12.27 points higher at 817.92.

Most of that rally came on Monday when the market advanced almost 14 points after news of the GM agreement.

Prices generally rose during the week, then fell 7.71 points on Friday. The decline was caused in part by investor fears that the money supply would show a large rise, which might in turn lead to higher interest rates. In the event, M1 rose by only \$500m on the week.

A warning from petroleum producing countries that Western oil companies might be blacklisted if they reduced their purchases of Nigerian oil also depressed prices.

BRUSSELS

Belgian investors are becoming increasingly confident in the government's policy of standing firm on a platform of public austerity and encouraging free enterprise, is beginning to pay off.

HONGKONG

The stock exchange moved up steadily over the past week with trading particularly active on Friday despite the general strike that had been called for that day.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	Yield	Change	Price	Yield	Change
South African Bank	98.5	11.48		Convertible Bonds	Price	Yield
1981-82	98.5	10.74		ABN Standard	7.71	7.74
1982-83	98.5	10.74		Bankers Trust	103	6.74
Continental Illinois	98.5	10.74		Bankers Trust	78.5	18.02
G.M.A.C. 1981-82	101.5	13.12		Imperial Oil	10.5	9.51
1982-83	101.5	13.12		Industrieel	8.5	3.14
Calgary-Houston	98.5	10.74		Interstate	10.5	10.51
1981-82	101.5	13.12		Land Securities	8.5	6.67
Davidson Petroleum	98.5	10.74		Land Securities	8.5	6.67
1981-82	101.5	13.12		Lazard Frères	8.5	7.71
Montag	98.5	10.74		Lazard Frères	8.5	7.71
Return 1981-82	101.5	13.12		Lehman Brothers	9.5	9.51
Wells Fargo	98.5	10.74		Lehman Brothers	9.5	9.51
1982-83	101.5	13.12		Liberty	9.5	9.51
Westpac	98.5	10.74		Long-Term	9.5	9.51
1981-82	101.5	13.12		Manufacturing	9.5	9.51
Deutsche	98.5	10.74		Marine Midland	9.5	9.51
1982-83	101.5	13.12		MetLife	9.5	9.51
Deutsche	98.5	10.74		Midland	9.5	9.51
1981-82	101.5	13.12		Moody's	9.5	9.51
Deutsche	98.5	10.74		Nationwide	9.5	9.51
1982-83	101.5	13.12		National City	9.5	9.51
Deutsche	98.5	10.74		National City	9.5	9.51
1981-82	101.5	13.12		Nationwide	9.5	9.51
Deutsche	98.5	10.74		Nationwide	9.5	9.51
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Deutsche	98.5	10.74		Nationwide</		

Editor

banking
men again?since qua non for official
approval.The Banking Act, 1978,
gave the Bank of England
supervisory techniques
on a legal basis, and a controversial
discussion paper on
bank liquidity, which had
been produced in 1980, is close to
being finalized.Accounting standards are
still in the long process of
being harmonized under the
Committee of Accountants.
The Committee of Accountants
1980 required that loans and
annual accounts, and a directive from the Bank of
England that banks ought
to give priority to industrial
and commercial lending
instead of the property
sector, has been reinforced several times.But while strenuous
efforts have been made to
avoid a repetition of 1978,
the British banking
sector has been brought
under tighter control by
authorities, there will always be risk associated with
lending on a massive scale.One can perhaps see
some reassurance from
way America has managed
to contain the political
institutional crisis that
has been threatened for
lengthy period of time.But the fears undoubtedly
remain of the unexpected,
happening in the upper
international banks have so far
been able to handle country
rescheduling in a reasonably
orderly fashion, the
possibility of a major
collapse of a couple of
major multinational companies
in quick succession is
one that hangs the shrewd
bankers' spines.The dollar strengthened
considerably at the end of
last week as American
interest rates remained
firm and markets took
measures that were better to
be in the dollar than out of it.
Indeed, what is generally
expected in the next
month for the United States
is not until April.Much of the worry comes
from the timing of the long
secular economic upturn at
the start of the month and the
way in which these are
likely to pull the money
supply curve because of the
start of a major seasonal
adjustment. The extent of
the reduction should
be carefully monitored with
figures published on April 1.

KED-INTEREST

Regis doubtful

England's striker Cyril Regis

is doubtful for tomorrow's game
at Aston Villa after receiving
knocks on his knee during
Saturday's game against Tottenham

Hotspur.

Aberdeen on Celtic's heels

Aberdeen breathed new life

into the premier division title

chase on Saturday to stifle the

premature claims of "champions"

from Celtic supporters.

A 1-0 win over Celtic at Parkhead

stretched Aberdeen's unbeaten

run to 11 games and cut Celtic's

lead to three points.

It appears that the principals in the

last two championships once

again hold the destiny of

home a winner with less than five

minutes left.

Celtic, beaten by a freak sixty-

eight minute goal, with

a point to show for it, could

not have salvaged a point

with a penalty but Aberdeen's

goalkeeper Leighton saved

McCluskey's eighty-second-minute

spot kick.

"I feel we deserved to win

but we were more than

able to face Arsenal."

Aberdeen's manager Alex Ferguson said. Consequently, the physical and mental demands of a campaign fought on four fronts are beginning to take their toll on Tottenham Hotspur.

Nine days ago Tottenham had been beaten in the FA European Cup Winners' and League Cups as well as the First Division championship, tied so badly against Southampton that they ended up clinging to a 3-2 victory after losing a 3-1 lead.

Arsenal, however, did not do

as well as the other clubs in the

second division.

They had to wait until the

midweek draw in midweek at

Birmingham City, it was mental fatigue that appeared to be their downfall.

It was possible that a fresh

start, after a

long day, would have been

more than welcome.

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SQUASH RACKETS

Miss Opie must not flirt with the waiting game

By Rex Bellamy

Jahangir Khan, the world champion, dominated the women's squash the way Heather McLean used to dominate women's squash; and such an obvious superiority can in some way devalue the context in which it is exercised.

For that reason the men's event may ultimately be less exciting than the women's in the British open championships, to be sponsored by Audi Cars at Bromley from today until April 8. All four is said good enough to finish runner-up. In fact, More stimulating is the fact that the women's title could go to any one of three players: Vicki Cardwell, Lisa Opie or Rhonda Thorne.

This is the first time both championships have been incorporated into single tournaments thus transforming the pre-war annual festival of British squash into a walled Wimbledon. Of the record prize fund of £35,415, £25,000 will go to the men, £9,180 to the women and £1,235 to subsidiary events. The men's champion will get £1,425 and the women's champion £1,700.

In combining the men's and women's championships the organizers may have been fortunate in their timing. Four British women have been selected to reach the last four in Miss Opie has become the first British winner since 1961. The seedings suggest that the final will be contested by two Australians — the holder, Mrs Cardwell, and the world-beaten winner, British player, Miss Opie and Jayne Ashton, at Chichester last week.



Hunt: good enough for No2



Opie: time enough for No1

SKIING

Miss Hess faces a challenge

Montevideo, March 27. — Christian Cooper, of America, won the final woman's slalom of the World Cup season today, but her triumph failed to stop Erika Hess, of Switzerland, taking the overall crown, even though she failed to finish.

Miss Cooper was 1.30 seconds faster than Maria Oppele of West Germany, with Dorota Tlakla, of Poland, third.

Although Miss Hess neared the top of the 115-gate opening run, she remained at the head of the standings with 297 points, 15 ahead of Irene Appel.

Miss Cooper, third overall, said she aims to improve her performance in the giant slalom and the downhill and take the championship from Miss Hess next season.

Phil Mahre, of America, and Miss Oppele won the finals of the World Cup Alpine skiing parallel slalom, each winning only counting only for the team events.

Austria headed the final team placings followed by Switzerland and the United States.

Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, won the men's super giant slalom, an experimental cross between the downhill and the giant slalom, on the final day of the 1982 season at San Sierio, Italy.

FINAL RESULTS IN THE 1981-82 ALPINE SKIING WORLD CUP:

Men: World Cup (overall): 1 P. Mahre (United States) 309 pts. 2 I. Stommark



Miss Hess: Retired and won

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Sciences and Belief: Lord Kelvin's Clock. 7.05 Mathematics: Models and Methods: Resonance and Damping. 7.30 Classical Greece - 478-528BC: The Theatre. 7.55 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Linda Alexander. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One welcomes Carol White back to Britain and the stage to appear in "Steaming", by Neil Dune, who wrote her first big film, "Poor Cow". 1.45 Trumpton. Narrated by Brian Cant (v). 2.00 Men v Women: Gaby Nancy Lopez-Melton and Sally Little against Severiano Belletti and Greg Norman. (v) 2.50 Bugs Bunny Special. 3.15 Songs of Praise from Morecambe (v). 3.53 Regional news (except London).

3.55 Play School: Five Seagulls (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.20 Secret Squirrel: Cartoon.

4.25 Jackanory: Ruth Laska reads a Polish folktale.

4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: Cartoons.

5.00 John Craven's Newround.

5.05 Blue Peter: How to transplant a fully-grown tree. And how London Zoo's first elephant, Jumbo, was killed by a train in America.

5.35 The Perishers (v).

News, weather. With Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide, includes the weekly "Watchdog" report.

6.55 Doctor Who: Time-Flight, pt. 3.

7.20 Bret Maverick: James Garner, as the veteran cowboy, is reminded of his murky past.

8.10 Panorama: Jeremy Paxman, in socialist Nicaragua, investigates White House claims that El Salvador guerrillas are finding shelter there (the team is also shown). Bay of Fundy. Michael Palin and David Steel in the studio, to discuss the Glasgow Hillhead by-election result.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/8 Rational Numbers and +/- 7.05 Man-powered Aircraft. 7.30 Playing with Fire. 7.55 Closedown. 11.00 Play School: Five Sausages, a story for the under-fives, by Corinne Renneke. Presented by Lucia Skeaping and Ben Szell (repeated at 8.55 on BBC 1). 1.15 Closedown. 2.25 Maths Meets the Stage, part of 12 lessons in simple arithmetic which concentrates on vectors. Laurie Buxton, of the inner London Education Authority, explains (v). 2.40 Closedown.

3.35 Film: Saraband for Dead Lovers (1945) Ealing costume drama charts the doomed love affair between the wife of the Elector of Hanover (later George II) and dashing Count Philip Konigsmark. Joan Greenwood and Stewart Granger co-star with Flora Robson.

5.10 Let There Be Music.

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: In Beau Champs.

6.15 Maggie, Kinky Miller plays her News, weather.

6.50 Riverside. Final edition of teenage magazine invites comment from Malcolm Mc Laren, the man who gave us the Sex Pistols.

7.30 Imagined Worlds. Astronomer Tom Gold believes natural gas will never run out.

8.00 Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday Concert. Direct from the Royal Festival Hall and in stereo on Radio 3. (see Choice).

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Cartoon Time: 9.35 Asian Insights: Sinhalas village life; 10.00 Mysteries of Indigo Depth: Sharpe; 10.25 Film: The Terrorists (1967). British science fiction with Simon Dextor, Patricia Hayes and Charles Hawtrey against the aliens; 11.25 Paint Alon with Nancy; 11.55 The Bubbles; 12.00 Cockleshell Bay; 12.10 Rainbow. 12.30 That's the Way: Consumer advice on contracts and obligations. 1.00 News. 1.20 The World: About Britain: Natural Tom Weir tours Scotland by foot. 2.00 Money-Go-Round: Consumer advice looks back over nine years. 2.30 Film: The Captain's Table (1958). Cargo ship captain John Gregson is suddenly elevated to the bridge of a luxury liner. Peggy Cummins, Donald Sinden, Reginald Beckwith, Richard Wattis and Joan Sims add support.

4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon.

4.20 Graham's Ark. Advice on ferrets.

4.45 Murphy's Mob: The young soccer club supporters search for their missing dog.

5.15 Mr and Mrs: Marital quiz show.

5.45 News. 6.00 Themes News.

6.25 Help! Three-part exposé on lead poisoning begins with the risks of still birth, hyperactivity and lowered IQ in children subjected to car fumes.

6.35 Crossroads: Sharon is worried about Carole.

7.00 Nature Watch. Academics Ron Stecker and Tom Harvey engage in unorthodox battle to save the Giant Sequoia trees of California.

7.30 Coronation Street. Gail wants husband Brian home, not in Cairo with the lads.

8.00 Dear Ernest: He campaigns to open up the pokey gates to pets. Andrew Sachs stars in celestial comedy, ending here.

8.30 World in Action: Irish Lessons. Unusually optimistic report from Northern Ireland produces statistics to show that children there generally do better at school than children on the mainland, despite the troubles.

Radio 4

6.00 Weather. 6.30 Today. 8.25 The Week On. 8.45 Gay Worlady. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start The Week With Richard Baker. 10.00 News. 10.02 Money Box. 10.30 Service. 10.45 Morning Story. 11.00 News. 11.15 Please Your Way. 11.30 Poetry Please. 12.00 News. 12.02 You And Yours. 12.27 Seven Circles. 1.00 The World At One. 1.20 The Archers. 1.30 News. 2.00 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre. 4.05 Scene From A Bridge. 5.00 Sixties. 6.00 News. 6.20 I'm Sorry, I Haven't A Clue. 7.00 News. 7.25 The Archers. 8.00 Start The Week With Richard Baker. 8.00 The Monday Play. 9.00 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. 11.00 Book At Bedtime. 11.20 Financial World. 11.30 Today In Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.30-1.00 14.5 Listen With Mother. 11.00 Study. 11.30-1.00 Star Of Open University. 12.10 pm-12.40 am Reading Development.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.05 Morning Concert: Berio, Milhaud, Mozart. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start The Week With Richard Baker. 10.00 News. 10.02 Money Box. 11.35 Gotterdammerung von Enescu, Mozart, Dvorak. 1.00 News. 1.05 Walton (Ballads) for guitar. 2.05 Matthew: Musicals: Mendelssohn, Horowitz, Kenneth Platti. 3.05 Dvorak, Mozart, Tchaikovsky. 4.55 News. 5.00 Please For Pleasure. 7.00 Soviet Life Through Official Literature (3). 7.30 Schumann Rarities. 8.00 Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday Concert. 9.00 The Landscape Painter. 9.45 Walton. 9.50 The Poet In His Place. 10.35 Jazz In Britain f. 11.00 News. 11.05 Haydn. 12.00 Open University. 6.15-6.35 11.20 pm-12.40 am Reading Development.

Radio 1

5.00 As Rad 2 7.00 Mike Read 2.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnell 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 Stevyn Alvis.

8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel VFR Radios 1 and 2 5.00am As Radio 2. 2.10-12.00 As Radio 1.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 462m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 News. 8.30 The Concert. 10.00 News. 11.30 The World Tonight. 12.00 Sports News. 1.00 News. 2.00 The Archers. 3.00 New Stories. 3.15 Conductors' Gallery. 12.00 Radio News. 8.00 Reflections. 8.15 Beatles' Chase. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.05 Recitals. 9.30 Good News. 9.45 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Moon and Serpentine. 10.30 A Word in Edwards. 11.00 The Weather Forecast. 11.15 New Stories. 11.30 Conductors' Gallery. 12.00 Radio News. 12.15 Anual, Vegetable or Mineral. 12.45 Sports. 13.00 World News. 13.30 Country Style. 14.00 Foreign Office. 2.15 Letters from Everywhere. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio 1. 3.30-4.00 4.00 Comment. 4.15 My World. 6.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News. 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